The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 10,082.—VOL. LXII. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1870. PRICE TWOPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 4th instant, at her residence, Briars, Molonglo, Mrs. T Shannon, Jun., of a son.

On the 7th instant, at her residence, Lane Cove, Mrs. Henry Whittingham, of a daughter.

On the 7th instant, at her residence, 162, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo, the wife of John Williams, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 1st instant, by special license, at the residence of the bride, by the Rev. W. Slatyer, Mark Brabant, of Toongabbee, near Parramatta, late of Gloucester, England, to Jessie, eldest daughter of Mr. James Herbert, of Bank-street, Chippendale, late of Glasgow, Scotland.

On the 3rd instant, at St. Andrew's Cathedral, by the Rev. Dean Cowper, Henry George, only son of Henry Stacey, of Sydney, to Isabella, third daughter of William King, of Sydney.

On the 10th instant, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. George Sheppard, William Nicholas, son of Thomas Gribble, of Riley-street, Sydney, to Georgiana, daughter of Mrs. Singleton, of Henriesa Cottage, Petersham.

DEATHS.

On the 2nd instant, at his residence, Wattle Flat, of apoplexy, Mr. Charles Colwell, sen., aged 58 years.

On the 11th instant, at her mother's residence, Western Road, Parramatta, Ann, fourth daughter of the late Joseph Barnes, aged 19 years.

On the 12th instant, at her parents' residence, Liverpool-street, Beatrice Emily Rose, only beloved child of Frederick and Eliza M'Keon, aged 1 year and 6 months, and granddaughter of Mr. Charles Minell, late of Camden, also of Mr. Humphrey M'Keon, of Maroubra Bay.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO ENGLAND.—The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship,
GEELONG,
1584 tons, 250 horse-power,
R. T. Dundas, commander,
will be dispatched for GALLE, with her Majesty's mails, passengers, specie, and cargo, on SATURDAY, the 8th October, 1870, at 9 a.m., touching at MELBOURNE and KING GEORGE'S SOUND.

Cargo will be received until 5 p.m. on the 5th, and specie and parcels until 3 p.m. of the 6th.

For particulars regarding freight and passage, with information on all subjects connected with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S LINES, apply to
HENRY MOORE, Agent.
Moore's Wharf, Sydney, 8th September, 1870.

An allowance of 20 per cent. on the charge for Return Passengers is made to Passengers from Australia to Europe (or vice versa), re-embarking within six months from day of landing; and to Passengers from Australia to India (or vice versa) re-embarking within three months.

SAN FRANCISCO AND OVERLAND TO ENGLAND.—THE CALIFORNIAN, NEW ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIAN MAIL LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.

Under Contract for a Monthly Mail Service, carrying the European and American mails, and leaving Sydney on the 30th of each month at 4 p.m.

The splendid English and American Steamships—

A1 S.S. CITY OF MELBOURNE	1500 tons	
" WONGA WONGA	1550	"
" AJAX	2000	"
" JOHN L. STEPHEN	2500	"

Time occupied to San Francisco..........31 days
" from San Francisco to Liverpool..16 "
Total, about..........47 "

Parties proceeding to the United States, Canada, Great Britain, France, Germany, or any other part of Europe, should avail themselves of this route, which is admitted to be a perfect pleasure trip. Two months are allowed for transit by rail through America—the scenery being among the grandest in the world. Invalids need have no hesitation in taking this route, which is through calm seas and fine climates—the greatest comfort can be relied on both by sea and rail. Experienced surgeons accompany the steamers.

The line, being now permanently established, and all connections arranged, can be fully relied on, and through passages can be secured at the following rates:—

To or from San Francisco.	New York.	Liverpool.
1st class..£40 0 0	£64 15 10	£78 6 8
2nd class. 30 0 0	49 7 6	54 11 8
3rd class. 20 0 0	35 12 6	40 16 8

With a reduction of 10 per cent. for return tickets.

Extras for sleeping berths and meals on the rail transit, from 8s to 10s per day, if required.

Early application is necessary, as only a limited number of passengers will be taken, to secure comfort.

For further particulars in regard to passages and freights apply at the Head Office, Grafton Wharf; or to Messrs. M. METCALFE and CO., No. 3, Bridge-street.
H. H. HALL, U. S. Consul.

GREAT OVERLAND ROUTE TO ENGLAND, THROUGH AMERICA.
C. N. Z. and A. M. L.—The splendid S. S. WONGA WONGA, 1550 tons, J. STEUART, Commander, will be dispatched on FRIDAY, the 30th September, at 4 p.m.
But few berths vacant. Apply at once, at the Head Office, Grafton Wharf.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.
TO MELBOURNE.—Rangatira, this afternoon, Tuesday, at 4.
TO AUCKLAND.—James Paterson, Thursday, 22nd instant.
TO HUNTER RIVER.—Coonanbara, to-morrow night, Wednesday, at 11; and Florence Irving, Thursday night, at 11.
TO CLARENCE TOWN.—Coonanbara, to-morrow night, Wednesday, at 11.
TO BRISBANE.—City of Brisbane, to-morrow afternoon, Wednesday, at 4.
TO MARYBOROUGH.—Havilah, Thursday afternoon, at 4.
TO ROCKHAMPTON.—Balclutha, to-morrow afternoon, Wednesday, at 4.
TO BROADSOUND and Pioneer River.—Balclutha will take cargo to be transhipped at Rockhampton per Tinonee.
TO CARDWELL, TOWNSVILLE, and Port Denison (without transhipment).—Black Swan, to-morrow afternoon, Wednesday, at 4.
FROM BRISBANE TO ROCKHAMPTON, calling at Maryborough and Gladstone.—Steamer weekly.
Cargo is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.
NO CARGO received for the steamers going to Melbourne or Queensland after 3 p.m. on their day of sailing.
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—STEAM to the HUNTER.—THIS (Tuesday) NIGHT, at 11, the MORPETH.
On THURSDAY MORNING, at 7, the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices—foot of Market-street.

C. AND R. R. S. N. CO.'s Steamships.—For GRAFTON, Clarence River, calling at the Southgate Sugar Mills, via Newcastle, the BALLINA, on FRIDAY NIGHT, at 9 o'clock.
W. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

RICHMOND RIVER DIGGINGS.
The C. AND R. R. S. N. COMPANY will dispatch a steamer to the above diggings, if sufficient inducement offers TO-DAY.
W. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

C. AND N. E. S. N. COMPANY'S steamship HELEN MACGREGOR, for GRAFTON via NEWCASTLE, on FRIDAY, at 9 p.m.
C. WISEMAN, Manager.
Office—Commercial Wharf.

STEAM TO HONGKONG.
To sail from
NEWCASTLE on or about 22nd instant,
the A1 Screw Steamer
CLEATOR, 450 tons register,
James Wolfe, commander.
This steamer has just arrived from Foo Choo, after a very rapid passage, and offers a most favourable opportunity for intending passengers for the above port.
A limited quantity of cargo will be taken at moderate rates.
For terms of freight or passage apply to
LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, 30, Hunter-street.

STEAM TO NEW ZEALAND, calling at all Ports.—The steamship
RANGITOTO
will be dispatched from MELBOURNE on the 17th instant, via Hokitika.
Through tickets to and from all New Zealand ports issued by the undersigned.
For rates of passage, freight, and any information, apply to JOSEPH WARD and CO., Agents, 3, Bridge-street.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.
The fine screw steamship
ALBION, 600 tons register,
will be dispatched THIS WEEK, and has room for a limited quantity of freight, for which immediate application is necessary, to
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.,
Lloyd's Chambers,
Agents.

ILLAWARRA S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS.—TO WOLLONGONG.—Illalong, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
KIAMA.—Illalong, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
SHOALHAVEN.—Illalong, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
MERIMBULA.—Hunter, THURSDAY, at 10 a.m.
ULLADULLA.—Hunter, MONDAY, at 11 a.m.
CLYDE RIVER.—Hunter, MONDAY, at 11 a.m.
MORUYA.—Kembla, FRIDAY, 30th instant.

PARRAMATTA AND RIVER STEAMERS.
CHEAPEST EXCURSIONS.
FIFTEEN MILES FOR ONE SHILLING.
Children, saloon return, 6d only.
From King-street, 7, 9, 11, 1, 3, 5. To Ryde, 6.15.
From Parramatta, 6.50, 9, 11, 1, 3, 5.
Calling at Cockatoo, Hunter's Hill, Five Dock, Gladesville, Ryde, Ermington, Newington, and Subiaco, &c.
DAILY, at about HALF THE RAILWAY RATES.
Omnibuses in attendance at Parramatta to convey passengers to and from the steamers and the Park or Parramatta North. Fare, 3d.

HUNTER'S HILL AND RYDE.—Extra steamer from King-street TO-NIGHT, at 11.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—REGULAR WEEKLY COMMUNICATION,
by steamships
YOU YANGS and DANDENONG,
which will be dispatched as follows:—
DANDENONG,
THURSDAY, September 15th, at 4 p.m.,
from Struth's (late Q. S. N. Co.'s) Wharf, with passengers and cargo. The saloon is amidships.
Fares—£4; return tickets, £6 10s.
Return tickets available for two months.
The attention of second-class passengers is directed to the accommodation provided in the above vessels, with enclosed cabins for females and families.
MELBOURNE STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
Struth's Wharf.

STEAM TO NEWCASTLE.—Screw Steamer DANDENONG, THIS DAY, Tuesday, September 13th, at 5 p.m. Fares; Saloon, 10s.; steerage 5s.
Melbourne S. N. Co., Struth's Wharf.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN, calling at EDEN, TWOFOLD BAY.—Steamship CITY OF HOBART, from Grafton Wharf, on TUESDAY, 20th instant, at 9 a.m.
While the City of Hobart is being slipped, her place on the line will be temporarily supplied by the Tasmania.
WILLIS, LLOYD, and CO.

STEAM TO THE RICHMOND RIVER, via NEWCASTLE.
The WAIMEA, Captain Turner, will leave the Commercial Wharf THIS (Tuesday) NIGHT, at 9 o'clock. Cargo delivered at Casino and Lismore by steam tender Lotus.

RICHMOND RIVER GOLD-FIELDS.—The WAIMEA, THIS (Tuesday) NIGHT, at 9 o'clock, landing passengers within a mile of the diggings.
Steerage fare, £2; Return, £3 10s.

STEAM TO BRISBANE WATER.—ALCHYMIST on WEDNESDAY, at 8 a.m. Lime-street Wharf. Return, Cabin, 15s. Return, Steerage, 10s.

MANLY BEACH STEAMER, THIS DAY, leaves Queen's Wharf, 10.15, 2.15, 5.30
Woolloomooloo, 10.30, 2.30
Manly Beach, 8.15, 12, 4.30.
Fares—1s each way; children, 6d.
THOMAS HESELTON.

FOR LONDON direct.—The well-known favourite A1 clipper ship LIBERATOR, 700 tons register, Alexander Levie, commander, has a large portion of her dead weight engaged, and will have quick dispatch.
Intending passengers are particularly requested to inspect the spacious saloon accommodation of this fine vessel.
Wool received at Talbot's Stores.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Circular Quay, or to
LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Agents.

FOR LONDON.
The COMMISSARY.
This favourite passenger ship will leave 25th instant; has two cabins disengaged, and room for a few
Second-class passengers at £21
Steerage 16
Apply on board to Captain WAGSTAFF; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.
Wool received at Talbot's.

FOR LONDON.
The LA HOGUE
will be dispatched on the 23rd NOVEMBER.
The attention of intending passengers is invited to the enlarged and improved Second Cabin accommodation.
Rates of Passage Money.
Saloon as per agreement.
Second Cabin........£31 10 0
Intermediate........ 21 0 0
Steerage............ 18 0 0
For freight or passage apply on board to Captain GODDARD; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

ONLY VESSEL FOR COLOMBO.—The clipper Brig WESTERN STAR, R. Turpie, commander, will be dispatched THIS WEEK, and has room for passengers only. For all particulars apply to
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.,
Lloyd's-chambers.
N.B.—The above vessel is open for a limited quantity of RETURN cargo at favourable rates, for which immediate application is necessary.

FIRST VESSEL FOR HONGKONG.—The A1 clipper barque SCHIEHALLION, 1000 tons burthen, will sail in a few days. Has only room for a few cabin and steerage passengers.
Early application requested to
JOHN BLACK and CO., 54, Pitt-street North.

FOR HONGKONG.—To sail positively on the 15th September.—The A1 clipper barque HENRY MILLER, 408 tons register, Thomas Dickson, master. This vessel has good accommodation for passengers.
For rates of freight and passage money apply to Captain Dickson, on board, at Cuthbert's Wharf; or to SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO., 14, Macquarie-place.

FOR TONGA, VAVUA, and HAABAI.—The GEORGE VUNA, Simpson, master, is now loading at Campbell's Wharf, and will sail positively on TUESDAY, 13th instant.
For freight, apply on board; or to
E. PALMER, 171, Pitt-street.

FOR LEVUKA, FIJI, and TAVIUNI.—The clipper ketch INO will sail positively on the 19th.
For freight or passage apply MOORE, HENDERSON, and BOWCHER, 217, Pitt-street.

FOR LEVUKA, FIJI direct, calling at TAVIUNI.—The splendid new clipper passenger ship DUKE OF EDINBURGH, 600 tons, J. D. Harley, commander, will clear at H. M. Customs TO-MORROW without fail.
Shippers will please complete shipments, pass entries, and forward bills of lading for signature.
Passengers are invited to inspect this vessel's saloon, which is unequalled for comfort.
Private cabin for ladies, with attendance.
A milch cow will be carried for use of passengers.
Apply to Captain HARLEY, on board, at Grafton Wharf; or JAMES THORNE, Exchange-corner.

FOR FRIENDLY OR NAVIGATORS' ISLANDS, direct.—The clipper barque ROTUMAH, W. H. Robertson, commander, will be dispatched on the 16th instant.
For freight or passage, apply on board, at Smith's Wharf; or to M'DONALD, SMITH, and CO., Hunter-street.

FOR OVALAU, FIJI ISLANDS.
The clipper barque
HARRIET ARMITAGE
is now ready to receive cargo, and being under engagement will be quickly dispatched.
Her accommodations in Cabin and Steerage are unrivalled by any vessel in the Island trade.
Is well adapted for carrying stock, and early application is necessary for securing freight for same.
For freight or passage apply on board; or to
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.,
Lloyd's Chambers.

CIRCULAR SAW LINE OF SAILING PACKETS.—NOVELTY, for AUCKLAND, clears THIS DAY and sails TO-MORROW; is now fast loading at Patent Slip Wharf, and goods received free of wharfage; has superior accommodation for passengers. For all particulars, apply on board; or to
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR ADELAIDE.—The clipper schooner HELEN, C. M'Kinnon, commander, is now fast loading, and will clear THIS DAY.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Baltic Wharf; to T. G. SAWKINS; or to
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

ONLY VESSEL FOR BRISBANE.—The clipper brigantine AMHERST is now fast loading, and will clear and sail TO-MORROW.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Patent Slip Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR SALE or CHARTER, the s.s. SUSANNAH CUTHBERT. For further particulars apply to
C. WISEMAN, Commercial Wharf.

FOR ROCKHAMPTON.—The clipper schooner CIRCE, detained at the earnest request of shippers, clears and sails THIS DAY.
For freight, &c., apply to PARBURY, BROTHERS; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.

GIPSY, for TWOFOLD BAY, TATHRA, and BERMAGUI, WEDNESDAY, Victoria Wharf.

ELLEN for TWOFOLD BAY and TATHRA, on TUESDAY, 13th September. Victoria Wharf.

CLYDE RIVER.—WHITE CLOUD. Freight, 12s. Apply A. BURNS, Cowper Wharf, Woolloomooloo.

FOR SALE or CHARTER.—The remarkably fine British built clipper brig WAVERLEY, 215 tons register. Her last cargo from China was landed in perfect order. Her metal is nearly new. She is very fast, well found, and ready for immediate service.
ELDRED and SPENCE, 62, Margaret-street.

FOR SALE.—The fine American built barque ELI WHITNEY, 507 tons register; sails well, carries a large cargo, and is admirably adapted for the timber trade.
ELDRED and SPENCE.
62, Margaret-street.

FOR SALE, the fine copper-fastened Paddle-wheel steamer KANGAROO, 52 tons register, 40-horse power. Length, 94 feet; breadth, 15 feet; depth, 6½ feet. Carries about sixty tons of cargo, and is ready for immediate service.
ELDRED and SPENCE,
62, Margaret-street.

FOR SALE, the fine, well-built Barque BERNICE, 303 tons register, capable of carrying 450 tons coal on a draught of 14 feet; stands without ballast, and can go to sea with 80 tons; well found in sails, rigging, and spars. Has just arrived from San Francisco, and delivered her cargo without a stain. She was built at Arbroath, of teak, and is copper-fastened throughout. Competent judges have examined her, and decided that she could go to sea without any expenditure beyond provisions and wages. She is now lying at Hely and Harper's, where intending purchasers are invited to inspect her, as she will be sold without the least reserve. GEORGE. A. LLOYD and CO., 362, George-street.

WANTED, to CHARTER a vessel for Port Stephens. JOHN KEEP, 16, 18, 20, Barrack-st.

SHIP LA HOGUE, from London.—Consignees of goods by this vessel are requested to PASS ENTRIES at once for Circular Wharf. Any goods impeding the discharge will be cleared, landed, and stored at consignees' risk and expense; and the ship will not be responsible for any damage to or loss of cargo after being landed. Bills of lading must be produced at the office of the undersigned, and orders for delivery obtained, before the goods can leave the wharf.
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Agents.

MACQUARIE'S NEW PATENT SLIP, NEWCASTLE.
The proprietor of the above Slip begs to inform shipowners and the mercantile community generally that the above Slip is now completed, and that he is prepared to take up vessels of the largest class. The rates for Slip dues, materials, and labour will be found to be strictly moderate, and will compare most favourably with the charges made by any establishment of the kind in the Australian colonies.
Dispatch and first-class workmanship guaranteed.
D. MACQUARIE, Proprietor.

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

BUCKINBAH GOLD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED.)
NOTICE is hereby given that a General MEETING of the shareholders in the above Company will be holden at the Company's Office, 130, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 15th September, at 3 o'clock p.m.
H. A. THOMPSON, Manager.

MEETINGS.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.—A convocation for the election of a Fellow of the Senate in the room of the late Rev. William Purves will be holden at the University, on the 12th October, at noon. No person will be eligible for election unless his name shall have been communicated to the Registrar by some legally qualified voters, at least ten clear days before that date.
HUGH KENNEDY, Registrar.
University, 12th September, 1870.

NO. 146 ROYAL BLACK PRECEPTORY.—A SPECIAL will be held in the Chapel, Kent-street, THIS EVENING, 7.30 sharp, Raising to the Scarlet. Candidates are particularly requested to attend.
By order of the R.W.M.,
W. P. WHITE, Registrar.

MASONIC.—Zetland Lodge, No. 655, E.C.—Monthly Meeting, This Evening, at 7. E. Mason, hon. sec.

SYDNEY OPERATIVE PAINTERS' TRADE BENEFIT SOCIETY.—The members of the above are requested to attend a Special MEETING, to be held at their Rooms, Gardeners' Arms, York-street, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, September 13, at 8 o'clock. Business of importance. JOSEPH M'NEILLY, Sec. pro tem.

TO PAINTERS.—All members are requested to attend United Painters' Trade Society, THIS EVENING. Business of great importance. Non-members are requested to join without delay. 8 o'clock. W. Gordon, Sec. pro tem.

PROTESTANT SERVANTS' TRAINING SCHOOL.—The Ladies' House Committee will please meet TO-MORROW (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 3 o'clock.

VOLUNTEER NOTICES.

NO. 4 CO. RIFLES.—Company DRILL THIS EVENING, 7.30. J. J. DAVEY, Captain.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST from Kingsgrove, a light Brindle COW, with bald face and dark ring round her nose and eyes, with white under belly up to each flank, white spot in front of each foot with dark centre. A reward given on bringing her to Mrs. FERGUSON, Macquarie-lane, Strawberry Hills.

LOST, on Saturday night, in Market-street, a Black and Tan Terrier SLUT, had on a yellow leather collar with a piece of string attached. The finder will be handsomely rewarded on delivering her to Mr. D. T. MOODIE, Charlotte-place.

LOST, between Albert Statue and St. Mary's, CANE TOP, blackfellow's head. 5s reward, Mrs. DELANY, 119, Elizabeth-street.

LOST, between the corner of Clarence and Erskine streets and Kent-street, a Grocery ACCOUNT BOOK. Reward will be given by Mrs. LAWLEY, 101, Clarence-street.

LOST, on the Randwick Road, GOLD LOCKET. Reward given. W. KIDMAN, 158, S. H. Road.

LOST, King Charles Spaniel SLUT; answers to the name of "Quiver." Plough Inn, George-st. South.

LOST or MISLAID, CHEQUE for £60, drawn by R. F. Stubbs and Co., on City Bank, dated 10th September, 1870, No. 7123. Reward on bringing it to FORD, ADAMS, and CO., Circular Quay.

LOST, a small Blue Grey Terrier DOG, ears and tail cut. Any one bringing him to 4, Lady Young-terrace, Bridge-street, will be rewarded.

LOST, on Sunday evening, in Parramatta-street, between the hours of 5 and 6, a brown PUP Terrier. Answers to the name of "Charlie." Anybody found keeping the dog after this advertisement will be prosecuted according to law. The finder will be rewarded on returning it to LOUIS NAPOLEON JONES, 583, Brickfield-hill.

LOST, a BANK BOOK, on Friday afternoon, in George-street. Apply Lea, 92, South Head Road.

LOST, on Friday, a Gold BROOCH. Reward given, at J. CARMICHAEL'S, Erskine-street.

LOST, a Spotted Liver and White Pointer SLUT. Apply Dawson and Co., Pitt-street. E. K. COX.

LEFT, in Hotel, BUCKET, covered with green baize, and tin can. Reward 29s, Liverpool-st., Woollmlo.

LOST, between Glenmore Road and Double Bay, Half Set of TEETH. 10s. reward, at Pierce's, William-st.

LOST, yesterday, by a poor Woman in Domain, £24s. 6d. in handkerchief. 10s. Reward, Pierce's, William-st.

LOST, in Woollahra or Paddington, a PARCEL, containing 9 Parachutes. Finder rewarder. Apply G. M. Seymour, corner Ocean and Piper streets, Woollahra, or 118, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

5s. REWARD.—LOST, Brown GOAT, near kidding, leather strap round neck. 111, Dowling-street.

10s. REWARD.—STRAYED, a small Brown HORSE, branded Q on the off shoulder. Any person bringing him to Mr. THOMPSON, Innkeeper, Ultimo Hotel, Harris-buildings, will get the above reward.

STRAYED, from 250, Victoria-street, on the 10th instant, a Black and White COW. Reward on recovery.

FOUND, a stray PIG. If not claimed within three days, will be sold to pay expenses. Apply P. LARKIN, Union-street, off Botany Road.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

MR. G. N. JOHNSON, late Storekeeper, of Clarence Town.—Please call on E. LOWTHER, Sussex-st.

MR. J. ROSS, a LETTER awaits you at the Herald Office.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. F. HARTMANN, M.D., Homœopathic Physician (registered by the Medical Board of New South Wales), 126, Phillip-street. Consultation hours, 11 a.m. to 2 p.m.

AMERICAN RESTAURANT, Wynyard-square and Pitt-street. Pea soup to-day, plum pudding, &c., 6d, 12 to 4 p.m. Everything served with taste and dispatch. A few vacancies for lodgers, at 15s per week.

A CARD.—French Glove, Boot, Hosiery, and Mercery Depot. S. H. LEWIS, 10, Hunter-street.

A CARD.—Mr. GEORGE SMYTHE, Surgeon-dentist, 27, Hunter-street, two doors from Pitt-st.

A CARD.—Mr. GEORGE, Surgeon-dentist, has REMOVED to 52, Hunter-street, corner of Bligh-st.

ASTROLOGY and Events foretold, Planet ruled; terms as usual. C. EDWARDS, 6, Bridge-street.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—Set complete, £5; single tooth, from 4s 6d. C. Edwards, dentist, 6, Bridge-st.

CORNS, Bunions, and defective Nails cured. Fee, 1s. C. EDWARDS, Chiropodist, 6, Bridge-street.

COPPER WORK of every description manufactured. Sheet Copper on SALE. W. Robison, 67, Sussex-st.

C. F. FISCHER, M.D., F.L.S., Homœopathic Physician, 251, Macquarie-street, opposite the Royal Mint, at Home for consultation from 11 a.m. till 3 p.m.

COOKE AND ROBINS,
Artists in Hair,
Watchmakers and Jewellers,
231, Pitt-street, between King-street and Victoria Theatre.

CAPT. T. BIRKINSHAW, Marine Surveyor, Port of Sydney, next to Custom House.

D. BUIST and SON.—Pianofortes, Harmoniums, Concertinas, &c., tuned and repaired. 235, George-st.

ESTABLISHED 28 YEARS. Dr. J. EMANUEL and SON, Dentists. (Diploma dated 1836). Artificial Teeth, gold and pink vulcanite. Dental surgery, one only, Pitt-street, opposite Punch's Hotel.

FYFE and DAVIDSON, Commercial Rice, Spice, and Grist Mills, Sussex-street South.
All orders properly executed. Each grist carefully kept separate.

FRENCH Paper Models of Walking Costumes, Mantles, Trains, Tunics, &c. Miss Hayes, 157, Elizabeth-st.

GOODLET and SMITH, Timber and Galvanized Iron Merchants, 483, George-street, near Bathurst-street.

HAROLD BREES, Architect and Surveyor, 19, Hunter-st. Estab. 1860.

H. G. BENSON, Manufacturer and Importer of Curled Hair. 275, Castlereagh-street.

J. TURNER, Tailor. Best materials, fit, and workmanship. Lowest charges. 484, George-street.

J. VAUGHAN, Practical Tailor (late foreman to G. Chisholm and Co.), 96, Bathurst-street, Sydney.

LIFE ASSURANCE.—Rates and all information. Apply to W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., 96, Pitt-street.

LIFE INSURANCE.—All information without charge. Address B. SHORT, 78 Box, General Post Office.

MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA grants indefeasible Policies of Life Assurance, Annuity, and Endowments. Principal Office, 247, George-street, Sydney.

MRS. GROCOTT, Stay and Corset Maker to Lady Young, and principal ladies of this colony, 75, Market-street. Stays made by Mrs. G. have been COMMENDED by the Judges at the Exhibition.

PRIZE MEDAL awarded to J. SPENCER, Surgeon-Dentist, for Artificial Teeth, at the Great Exhibition of 1870, and Honourable Mention at Exhibition 1869. 352, George-street, over Mountcastle's.

MR. SMYTHE, Dentist, 26, O'Connell-street.—Teeth artistically fitted in a few hours, at low charges.

MR. J. J. LACHAUME, Surgeon-Dentist, 2, Wynyard-square, opposite Post-office. Daily in attendance.

REMOVAL.—Mr. J. E. SMYTHE, Surgeon-Dentist, from 26, O'Connell-street, to No. 2, Jamison-street.

SYDNEY CARPET-BEATING GROUNDS, Rushcutter's Bay. ARTLETT and SON, Upholsterers.

W. KING, Pianoforte Maker. Instruments thoroughly repaired and carefully tuned. 70, Hunter-street.

W. GRIEVES, Pianoforte Tuner and Repairer, 194, Castlereagh-st.; or Reading and Co., George-st.

J. H. NEWMAN, PHOTOGRAPHER, 12, South Head Road, close to Hyde Park.
NO CONNECTION with any other house.

PHOTOS., 5s per dozen, at J. YATES'S, No. 432, George-street, three doors from the Royal Hotel.

PORTRAITS.—Carte de Visite, best quality, moderate prices, at 101, King-street. J. T. GORUS.

STOCK, SHARES, AND MONEY.

MONEY.
NATIONAL LOAN AND DISCOUNT COMPANY,
Capital, £50,000.
Offices—51, Hunter-street, corner of Elizabeth-street.
This Company is formed with a view of assisting Professional Men, Government Officials, Tradesmen, and others who may be temporarily in want of a Money Loan, without their having to resort to extreme measures. This Company will make such advances on the following easy and equitable terms:—
Sums from £5 to £5000 can be obtained on personal and other securities, repayable by weekly instalments of ONE SHILLING in the pound, or arrangements can be made for monthly or quarterly payments. Persons borrowing £5 receive £4 10s, to be repaid by twenty weekly instalments.
BILLS DISCOUNTED DAILY. Advances made on deposit of deeds of freehold and leasehold property; bills of sale, merchandise, certificates, reversionary interests, or any other tangible security.
All money transactions entertained, and advances guaranteed within twenty-four hours after application, if securities approved of.
Forms and other information can be had at the Company's Offices.
Office hours, from 9 to 5; Saturdays, 9 to 1.

MONEY, MONEY.—The highest amount LENT, at the lowest rate of interest, on Plate, Watches, Jewellery, Clothing, &c., &c. Sussex-street Loan Office, 279, between Bathurst and Liverpool streets.

PEAK DOWNS and other SHARES for SALE. W. T. MUSTON and CO., Bell's-chambers, Pitt-st.

£5 TO £10,000 TO LEND, at low interest, on personal and other security. Office, 107, Eliz.-st. N.

WANTED, to BORROW, £75 on Freehold. Address F. Carlton, stating terms. Sydney P. O.

TENDERS.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS will be received on the 21st for the Erection of a first-class House in Upper William-street.
Masonry and brickwork may be tendered for separately.
Plans and specifications may be seen on application at the office of Mr. THOMAS ROWE, Architect, Nos. 5, 6, and 7, Vickery's-chambers.

TO ARCHITECTS.—Extension of Time.—The time up to which COMPETITIVE DESIGNS for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind Institution will be received, has been extended to October 24th.
Architects who have already had the Memorandum of Description will please call for further additional particulars on the undersigned.
ELLIS ROBINSON, Hon. Secretary.

TO BRICKLAYERS.—TENDERS are invited. 191, Bourke-street. David M'Beath, architect.

TENDERS required for Cartage of Bonded Goods to Campbell's Bond.

TENDER required for the Erection and Completion of a Brick House at Muswellbrook, one contract. Apply at St. Alban's Parsonage; or at the Office of J. Horbury Hunt, Architect and Civil Engineer, Old Bible Hall Building, Sydney.
September 12, 1870.

TENDERS wanted for stonework of a house at Manly Beach. Apply 688, Elizabeth-street South.
THOS. GILROY.

TENDERS REQUIRED for BORING for water, at per foot. Lowest, or any tender, not necessarily accepted. Apply Barker's Mills, Sussex-street.

METROPOLITAN INTERCOLONIAL EXHIBITION.

METROPOLITAN INTERCOLONIAL EXHIBITION.
The EXHIBITION will be OPEN DAILY from 9 o'clock a.m. till 5 p.m., the admission being 1s each person.
The building will be lighted up and opened to the public from 7 till 10 EVERY EVENING this week, the price of admission being 1s.

SPECIAL.
SILVER MEDAL.—This distinction of merit is merely a matter of recommendation on the part of the Judges to the Exhibition Committee. The Committee therefore request that the award paper may contain specific reasons for the recommendation, since upon the reasons only the merit of the award will be determined. In order to enhance the value attached to this distinction, only a limited number of silver medals will be issued.

The Machinery in motion will be in operation during the day, and the Agricultural Machinery will remain on view.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO EXHIBITORS.—Exhibitors are admitted from 7 till 8 every morning to dust, clean, and arrange their exhibits.

The Exhibition Committee will MEET THIS DAY, Tuesday, at 10 a.m.

NOTICE TO OFFICIALS.
Officials and other persons having "BADGES" are particularly requested to wear them during the Exhibition.

VISITORS will be obliged to leave STICKS, UMBRELLAS, and PARASOLS with the attendants in the lobby of the building before passing inwards. The charge for each article is 1d.
JULES JOUBERT, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN INTERCOLONIAL EXHIBITION, 1870.
GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,
EXHIBITION BUILDING,
THIS EVENING.
The principal vocalists in Sydney having tendered their services to the Exhibition Committee, under the direction of Mr. CHARLES PACKER, the following choice selection of vocal and instrumental music will be given
1. Duet—"Love and War" ....Cooke
(Messrs. SKINNER and FAIRFAX).
2. Song—"The Lover and the Bird ....Gugliemo
(Mrs. ST. JOHN ADCOCK).
3. Organ Solo ....
(Mr. PACKER).
4. Duet—"How beautiful is Night"..Brindley Richards
(Miss JAMES and Mr. FAIRFAX).
5. Recitative and Aria—"The Pilgrim of Love"..Bishop
(Mr. R. L. SKINNER).
6. Song—"The Forsaken" ....Gabriel
(Miss JAMES).
7. Flute Solo ....Tulu
(Mr. HARE).
8. Duet—"I've wandered in dreams" ....Wade
(Mrs. ADCOCK and Mr. SKINNER).
9. Song—"The British Anchor" ....Loder
(Mr. ANDREW FAIRFAX).
10. Quartette—"Sleep in Peace" ....Flotow
(Mesdames ADCOCK and JAMES, and Messrs. SKINNER and FAIRFAX).
Mr. PACKER will preside at the pianoforte.
The GERMAN BAND will also play the following selection of music.
1. Quadrille—L'Africaine
2. Valse—Juliet
3. Selection—Faust
4. Galop—Roulette
5. Lancers—Somebody's Luggage
6. Polka—Paddle your own canoe
7. Selection—Norma
8. Galop—Sprite.
Admission—ONE SHILLING.
JULES JOUBERT, Secretary.

THE EXHIBITION AT NIGHT.

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THE EXHIBITION AT NIGHT.

THE EXHIBITION AT NIGHT.
Admission—ONE SHILLING.

METROPOLITAN INTERCOLONIAL EXHIBITION, 1870.
SCHOOL DAY.
FRIDAY, the 16th instant, has been set apart for the FREE ADMISSION of all school children, viz., all children attending schools under the Council of Education; also, Randwick and other orphan schools; and Sunday-school children not attending day schools.
REGULATIONS.
1st. All children to be under the immediate supervision of their respective teachers throughout the day.
2nd. The gate next St. Paul's Church, Cleveland-street, will be open at 9 o'clock a.m.
3rd. As each school arrives to receive a number, which will be the order in which the school will enter the building.
4th. The children to sing in the afternoon.
5th. The public to be admitted at 1 o'clock, when the children will have to be kept from the building.
JULES JOUBERT.

CHILDREN'S DAY, Exhibition, FRIDAY, September 16th, 9 a.m. Members of the Juvenile Temperance Association are requested to wear tricolour rosettes. All children should bring their lunch. H. B. LEE, Hon. S.

SATURDAY, 17th September.
BALLOON ASCENT.
Mr. THOMAS GALE, wishing to contribute to the eclat of the Exhibition, has kindly offered to make a Balloon Ascent from the Exhibition Grounds, Prince Alfred Park, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, 17th instant, at 4 p.m.
JULES JOUBERT, Secretary.

GRAND INTERCOLONIAL EXHIBITION.
E. MUSCUTT'S

Roast Fowl	..	..	..	1s. 6d.
Roast Turkey	..	..	..	1 6
Roast Duck	..	..	..	1 6
Cold Roast Beef	..	..	..	1 0
Corned Beef	..	..	..	1 0

With Salad and Potatoes.

OYSTERS AND BREAD AND BUTTER, 1s.

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VISITORS are requested to look at BILL of FARE, and pay no more.

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NOTICE.
To the Visitors of the EXHIBITION. Refreshments to be had during the Evening, at Muscutt's Pavilion.
Pass tickets at the doors of the Exhibition Building without any further charge.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ROBERTSON TESTIMONIAL FUND
E. C. WEEKES and S. D. GORDON,
Honorary Treasurers.
M. BURDEKIN and THOS. GARRETT, Hon. Secs.
Committee Rooms—61, Elizabeth-street North.

THE Undersigned have, THIS DAY, commenced the manufacture of WOODEN WASHBOARDS and are prepared to receive the orders of their friends and the public for any quantity, from 1 dozen up to 50. TORR and CLARKE, 373, Pitt-street, Sydney, Manufacturers of Churns, Corn Shellers, Ice Boxes or Refrigerators, &c.

NOTICE.—The Public are cautioned not to TRESPASS or remove Stone or Timber off the ground known as Brees' Paddock, off Coggera Road, Rocky Point. Any person giving information thereof will be handsomely rewarded. H. ZIONS, 409, George-street.

NOTICE.—If JONES and WOODS, Painters, do not finish the contract in Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo, I shall finish it at their risk.
ARTHUR JONES.

RENEWAL of the A. J. C. (Sires) PRODUCE STAKES FOR 1874.
STALLIONS intended to be entered for the above must be nominated to Mr. BUCHAN THOMSON, in Sydney, or Mr. R. C. BAGOT, in Melbourne, on or before THURSDAY, the 15th instant.

THE SYDNEY MEAT-PRESERVING COMPANY.
NOTICE to SHAREHOLDERS.—The Deed of Settlement of this Company is now ready for signature. Shareholders are requested to call and execute the same at the Company's Offices, 227, George-street.
JULES JOUBERT, Secretary.

No. 70-75. Town Clerk's Office,
Sydney, 13th September, 1870.
UNPAID WATER RATES.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the necessary proceedings are about to be taken indiscriminately, for the recovery of all WATER RATES for the current half-year, unless paid into the office of the City Treasurer forthwith.
CHARLES H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

MELBOURNE PRIZE COLLECTION OF FARM IMPLEMENTS.—We have appointed Messrs. F. LASSETTER and CO., 421, George-street, Sydney, our Agents, from whom can be obtained at all times price lists of the Agricultural Implements shown by us at the Exhibition, and of our other manufactures.
T. ROBINSON and CO., Melbourne.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
NOTICE is hereby given, that I, JOHN KENT MOSELEY, at present residing at End-street, Deniliquin, in the colony of New South Wales, hitherto practising as an Attorney of the Courts of Queen's Bench, Exchequer, and Common Pleas, and a Solicitor of the High Court of Chancery in England, intend to apply on the last day of next term to be admitted an Attorney, Solicitor, and Proctor of the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Dated this twelfth day of August, 1870.
JOHN K. MOSELEY.

IN THE ESTATE OF JOHN M'ALLISTER, deceased.—Pursuant to the 29th section of the Trust Property Act of 1862: Notice is hereby given, that all creditors and other persons having any claims or demands upon or affecting the estate of JOHN M'ALLISTER, late of Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, Master Mariner, deceased, who died in or about the month of April, 1870, and letters of administration of whose estate were granted by the Supreme Court of New South Wales in its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, on the twentieth day of August last, to ELIZABETH M'ALLISTER, of Sydney aforesaid, the Widow of the said deceased, are hereby required to send in particulars of such claims or demands to the said ELIZABETH M'ALLISTER, as such administratrix as aforesaid, or to us the undersigned, her proctors, on or before the fourteenth day of October now next, at the expiration of which time the said administratrix will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the persons entitled thereto, having regard to the claims only of which they shall then have had due notice, and the said administratrix will not be liable for the assets so distributed to any persons of whose claims she shall not have had notice at the time of such distribution. Dated this 12th day of September, A.D., 1870.
DAINTREY and CHAPMAN, Proctors for the said Elizabeth M'Allister, 101, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

AVIS.—Mons. A. MORELL, the celebrated French Chiropodist, has, for the convenience of Ladies and Gentlemen, taken Apartments, where he can be consulted gratuitously for the undermentioned ailments, viz., hard and soft corns, bunions, distorted toe nails, warts, moles, and freckles.
Office hours daily, from 3 to 6 p.m.; Saturday, 12 to 4 p.m.
At 36, York-street, vis-a-vis Post Office Hotel. Highest testimonials.
N.B.—Ladies or gentlemen wishing to be waited upon at their own residences for the above ailments, can do so by sending their address to Mons. A. MORELL, private residence, 14, Charles-street, Woolloomooloo.

SIR JOSEPH BANKS HOTEL and GARDENS, BOTANY BAY.
The public are informed that the above Hotel and Gardens are now open.
Wedding breakfasts, dinner, and picnic parties attended to by giving a few hours' notice to J. F. Moleny, Café Français, 283, George-street.
'Buses every half-hour from Wynyard-square to the Hotel.

STARR-BOWKETT BUILDING SOCIETY, No. 2.—A SALE of the right to the advance of £300 will take place, at the Hall, THIS EVENING, at 9 p.m.
T. MILLER, Secretary.

ST. KILDA HOTEL (late FREEMASONS'), ARMIDALE.
Mrs. BRADY, late of St. Kilda House, Sydney, begs to inform her friends, and the public generally, that she has taken the above Hotel, which possesses the best accommodation for families and commercial gentlemen.
The Billiard Room is fitted with one of Hopkins and Stephens's tables; and there is extensive stabling, with a first-class groom. Adjoining the hotel is a Cottage, replete with every convenience suitable for newly married and other parties desiring privacy. N.B.—Hot and cold baths.

RYDAL;
FREEMASONS' HOTEL,
PROPRIETOR, SAMUEL MORRIS.
S. MORRIS begs to inform visitors to Rydal and the public, that he has superior accommodation, combined with moderate charges, and solicits a continuance of past favours.
Comfortable private rooms for families.
Good stabling—and a first-class groom always in attendance.

THE UNDERSIGNED having relinquished office, Bell's-chambers, 175, Pitt-street, all communications to be addressed Glenrock, Darling Point.
CHARLES THOMAS RICHARDSON.

MILNER STEPHEN'S Patent Gold and Diamond MACHINE is ON VIEW at the Manufactory, 51, Lower Pitt-street.
DAVID BROWN, Manager.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN,
STOCK and STATION AGENTS,
WOOLBROKERS, AUCTIONEERS,
and
CATTLE SALESMEN,
WOOL STORES—Circular Quay.
SALE YARDS—Victoria Yards, Petersham.
OFFICES—Bell's-chambers, Pitt-street, Sydney.

TO SQUATTERS.—ADVANCES on ensuing clips, and on shipments of WOOL, TALLOW, &c., to my LONDON CORRESPONDENTS, are continued to be made by me on the most favourable terms.
HENRY BEIT,
5, Wynyard-street, Sydney.

WOOL, SHEEPSKINS, TALLOW, HIDES, LEATHER, &c.—The undersigned continues to receive at the Wool Stores, Circular Quay, hitherto occupied by the late firm of "IRWIN AND TURNER," wool, sheepskins, tallow, hides, leather, &c., for SALE, or shipment, and will make liberal allowances thereon.
JOHN A. TURNER, Offices, 171, Pitt-street.
Stores, Circular Quay.

OVERLAND RAILROAD LINE across the Continent of America.
Those who contemplate a journey to
LONDON, LIVERPOOL, PARIS, AND OTHER PLACES IN EUROPE,
should be particular and get tickets between San Francisco and New York, via Central and Union Pacific Railroads, and Chicago, Burlington, and Missouri River Railroad, the only lines running Pullman's celebrated Palace Drawing-room, Sleeping, and Hotel Dining Cars between Omaha and Chicago. Passengers enjoy the privileges of this train for the same price as charged on other lines for accommodation in the ordinary Passenger and Sleeping Cars.
Before securing tickets, be sure and call at the Office of the Company—
No. 208, MONTGOMERY-STREET,
San Francisco, Cal.
SAM. A. LEWIS,
Agent, C., B. and M. R. R. R.

GREAT OVERLAND CENTRAL ROUTE.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL, GREAT WESTERN, NEW YORK CENTRAL, and HUDSON RIVER RAILROADS.
This is the ONLY ROUTE by which passengers cross the Niagara River on the magnificent Suspension Bridge, enjoying a full view of Niagara Falls, without extra expense or detention. This route also passes through the large cities and towns of Michigan and New York. Going from Niagara via the New York Central Railroad, you have your choice to go either by rail or steamer down the River Rhine of America, the magnificent Hudson.
This is the only line running the celebrated Pullman Drawing-room and Hotel Cars from Chicago to New York.
H. E. SAWYER,
General Agent Great Central Route.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—Monday.

Sittings in Banco.

Before their Honors Sir Alfred Stephen, C.J., Mr. Justice Hargrave, and Mr. Justice Faucett.

NEW TRIAL MOTION.

ECKFORD V. SCHOLEY.

This was a motion for new trial of an action for libel, in which the defendant had obtained a verdict.

The Attorney-General (Sir William Manning, Q.C.) appeared in support of the motion; and Sir James Martin, Q.C., and Mr. Windeyer in support of the verdict.

The argument was not concluded.

JUDGMENT.

PELTIER V. DARWENT.

The following were the reasons of their Honors—the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Hargrave, and Mr. Justice Cheeke—in this case, delivered on the 5th instant:—

Sir Alfred Stephen, C.J.:

This is an action by the owner of a punt, plying on the river Murray, against the owner of a steam vessel navigating that river, for running against and breaking the warp or cable of the punt, by which the latter was attached to the bank, and thereby causing the said punt to break loose from its moorings, and sustain serious injury; the declaration alleging, that such collision was occasioned by the defendant's negligence, and unskilfulness, in the management of the said steam vessel.

To this declaration, the only plea was not guilty; as to the sufficiency of which, on the recent argument, there was much exception taken. The same objection was raised, though not dwelt on, at the trial before me in April last. The facts then appeared to be, as stated by the plaintiff's counsel in his opening address, that the warp or rope in question was, at the time of the accident, stretched across the entire stream; so that, until its removal, no vessel could pass up or down the river:—that the defendant's steamer was coming up in her due course of navigation; and that without striking against the obstruction, and so forcing a passage, or taking on himself to land and lower the rope, or affording the plaintiff the opportunity of lowering it, the defendant was unable to continue his voyage:—but negligence was imputed in this; that the defendant omitted to give warning of his vessel's approach, as had been the custom on the river, or at that portion of it; by which omission the plaintiff was deprived of the means, in due time, of sinking the warp, as he otherwise would have done.

Upon this admitted state of facts, I at the instance of the defendant directed a nonsuit, without going further into the case. Or rather, the plaintiff declining to be nonsuited, I directed a verdict for the defendant. I was of opinion that there could not possibly be negligence, or any actionable injury, in the doing of an act which was confessedly necessary, and unavoidable, in order to the exercise of a clear right—or which act was only avoidable, by the doing of one or other of two things, neither of which I thought the defendant bound to do. It was not denied, that the Murray is at the spot indicated a navigable river; in other words a highway, over which the Queen's subjects have at all times a right of unobstructed passage. The plaintiff, therefore, had the same right; but neither he nor the defendant could so exercise that right, as to impede the equal unrestricted right of the other. So that, although the former may have been entitled to carry a warp across the stream, in order thereby to work his punt, he was bound to be in readiness at any time to remove the obstruction, and thus enable a passing vessel to proceed on her course. I held that no duty is imposed on the parties navigating such a vessel to undertake themselves the task of removal; and that, notwithstanding the usage relied on (assuming of course its existence), persons so navigating are not compellable to give notice of their approach, or are in any way responsible if they do not.

A motion was made in the following term, and a rule nisi granted, to set aside the verdict; on the argument of which very many authorities were cited on both sides. It was contended for the plaintiff that, even if the warp in its actual position were an obstruction, the defendant could not justify, his running purposely against it,—or, as the declaration charges, breaking it by "negligence" and unskilful management. Although an impediment while stretched across the stream, it was a temporary impediment only; it could without difficulty have been lowered or wholly removed; and the defendant was bound to use reasonable care, so as not needlessly to injure it. But, secondly, if the defendant had the right insisted on by him, the justification was not raised by his plea, which puts in issue the act or omission complained of, merely. It admits, therefore, the introductory allegation, that the warp was "lawfully" in the river. If however the warp was lawfully there, the circumstances which entitled the defendant to disturb, much more to destroy it, ought to have been set out on the record.

It is necessary, therefore, in the first place to dispose of this pleading question. But the answer appears to me to be obvious. The complaint is not simply that the defendant's vessel ran against and broke the warp, but that he did so by unskilfulness and negligence. The defendant navigated his steamer in so unskilful, negligent, careless, and improper a manner—says the declaration—that "by and through the carelessness, unskilfulness, negligence, and mismanagement" of the defendant, it ran foul of and struck against the cable or warp, &c. In other words, this is an action for negligence; or, if you will, for negligence and mismanagement. It is difficult to understand how such a charge can be met on the record, in any case, by any other plea than a denial; for how can negligence or mismanagement be *justified?* The facts opened at the trial might, no doubt, have been specially pleaded; and the substantial point for decision been raised, in that event, by demurrer to the plea. But the facts, when examined, would be found to be nothing more than, after all, an argumentative denial of the charge.

The plaintiff says, you broke my warp by negligence, carelessness, and bad management. The defendant answers, the warp was so placed by you, that, in the exercise of my own equal right, I could not possibly avoid striking against, and thereby breaking it:—consequently, I was guilty of none of those things. If the plaintiff ventured to reply, that the defendant ought either to have given notice of his approach, or else have removed the obstruction himself, and so that he was guilty of negligence, the question would then have arisen on the record, that formally arises now. We should only come back to the same point. If it be once established, that this defendant was not bound to give notice,—and that, finding the passage completely obstructed, he had a right to force his way through, without arresting his progress by endeavours to slacken or to lower the obstructing body,—and that, in thus forcing his way, he *unavoidably* broke the warp,—how was he guilty of either the non-feasance or misfeasance charged?

In trespass, where the cause of action is specifically the act done, and not as here the doing of it in a culpable manner, the defendant has to set out and establish his justification; for, *primâ facie*, the act was unlawful. But the distinction, as it affects the form of pleading, between such an action and the present, which is for doing negligently or in an unreasonable way an act otherwise innocent, is on principle and in practice perfectly clear. See 3 Q. B. 919, and 4 M. and G. 48.

As to the objection, that lawfulness in the position of the warp was not denied by the plea, there are two answers. At the moment of time immediately preceding the collision, the warp was perhaps lawfully in the river, as alleged; and this may be taken to have been admitted. But, it was urged, the allegation extends further; and, if the warp was lawfully there at the instant of collision, the defendant could have had no right to disturb it. To this the reply is equally cogent, that if the defendant had the right of uninterrupted passage, and could not exercise that right without running against the obstruction, the warp could not *at that moment* have been lawfully where it was:—and so, the defendant's denial of culpability is equally a denial of the previous allegation. The one seems necessarily to involve or follow the other. It might even be, that the warp was lawfully in the river, and lawfully made fast to one of its banks, (which is all that the declaration asserts,) and yet not in such a position at the moment of striking, as to render the defendant's attempted passage over it, at that moment, unlawful. But it was that passage which caused the injury, and is the negligence or misfeazance complained of. The cable being insufficiently sunk or slack, at the time, the vessel could not pass over, but unavoidably struck against it. If this under the circumstances was not culpable, (the plea putting that question of culpability in issue,) the ground of action fails—whether the warp was lawfully across the stream or not.

In Davies v. Mann, 10 M. and W. 546, the often cited donkey case, it was held that whether lawfully in the highway or not,—although the lawfulness of its position there was taken to have been admitted,—the question for decision remained the same; namely, whether there was culpable negligence notwithstanding in the defendant, in running over the animal. That question therefore might have been decided in his favour, although the allegation of lawfulness in the position of the donkey remained. But, according to the argument raised here, the non-denial of that allegation ought to have put an end to the case, and rendered all discussion as to negligence useless.

There is this additional answer to the objection; that, as the plaintiff must have known the question meant to be raised, and this very technical and small point is utterly beside the merits, the Judge would certainly have allowed a plea to be filed, at the trial, denying in terms the particular allegation.

The substantial question is, whether—since the breaking of the warp was confessedly inevitable, if the vessel uninterruptedly pursued her voyage—it was any part of the defendant's duty to give warning, by sounding a whistle or otherwise, of his steamer's approach; or to delay that voyage, by allowing time for the plaintiff to lower the cable, or by himself taking the necessary steps for lowering it. On the first point, I conceive that there can be no doubt; and the plaintiff's counsel, indeed, scarcely argued it. At the most, the duty (so called) of giving notice can only be self-imposed; and, if authority were wanting, the case of Skelton v. the N. W. Railway, L. R. 2 C. P. 636, is sufficient to show, that no neglect to perform an act merely voluntary is actionable. I might add, that if this particular omission really was the charge, it is at least doubtful whether such neglect ought not specifically to have been stated, on the record. See Gautret v. Egerton, in the same volume, p. 374.

The second point, as to the defendant's duty himself to lower the cable, or otherwise delay his voyage, was—like the first—very slightly touched; unless it were involved in the assertion, that the defendant here did the act complained of unnecessarily, if not wantonly. A nuisance, it was admitted, may lawfully be abated, and an obstruction in a public highway, (or at all events a complete obstruction,) may be removed; but not so, in either case, it was submitted, as to do needless damage. There must be a necessity. In other words, the obstructing body may not be injured, nor even (it was said) removed, if a passage could be effected without removal or injury.

Such was the proposition; and it may, without affecting the present case, be conceded. It appears to me that the facts here admitted, and which I have in this judgment stated, abundantly show the existence of that necessity. It would hardly be contended, that the defendant was not entitled to traverse this highway, free from all artificial obstruction. The impeding warp, however, stretching right athwart the stream, and attached to both banks, prevented his passage in any other way than over or against it. The cited cases, therefore, which show that you may not seek (as it were) your own obstruction, by encountering an impediment, which you might avoid, do not assist the plaintiff. The defendant pursued his course; and, in so doing, ran foul of the half-sunken rope—and thereby broke it. Had he attempted to pass in any other part of the stream, the vessel must have been met by the same obstacle, and collision with the warp would have been equally inevitable. The right to pass being clear, and the impracticability of passing, (in the then state of things,) without striking against the warp, being conceded,—or, if not conceded, being obvious from the circumstances,—the necessity was established; and therefore, the charge of culpability in so striking was at an end.

Since the preparation of this judgment, however, I have been startled by hearing that, on the late motion, another point was made for the plaintiff; namely, that it was unnecessary to injure the *punt*—and so, that a question was still left for the jury. Of such an argument, I have neither note nor recollection; and it could only be sustained, by disregarding alike the statement of facts at the trial, and the complaint itself in the declaration, to which those facts were applied. It never was suggested, that the steamer struck against or touched the punt; which was injured, solely, by the breakage of the cable causing the boat (as the necessary result) to get adrift. And the declaration is in accordance with this. It alleges, that the vessel "ran foul of and struck against the said cable or warp; and *thereby* broke damaged and injured the same, and the said punt with her gear and furniture." The cause of action, therefore, was exclusively this collision with the warp. The injury sustained by the punt, whatever it may have been, was consequential only; and, as a matter of course, whatever justified the former embraced the latter also.

All this is so well understood, that one may well feel surprise at any argument, seriously urged in opposition to it. The charge is not, that the defendant did two substantive acts, one of which might be justifiable, and the other not. It is, that he did one act solely, by which injury was done to two things; to one, as the direct and immediate result of that act, but to the other incidentally and by more remote consequence. Then, the act itself being shown to be lawful, and both results to have been inevitable from the act,—the second flowing, moreover, without the defendant's agency, from the first,—what question of negligence could have been put to the jury? For, as the facts at the trial were not in dispute, the case is the same as if they had appeared on the record, and the question of law arisen on demurrer. And, if the same facts shall appear after evidence given, as presumably they will, should a new trial be granted, I cannot comprehend how a different verdict can legitimately be returned, than that which is entered now.

In all the cases relied on for the plaintiff, the collision complained of might have been escaped by ordinary care; and they amount to this, and no more—that you can only remove, or recover damages for an obstruction, when it is total, or such as you could not in the exercise of your right reasonably have avoided. Thus, in Butterfield v. Forrester, 11 East 60, a pole was erected across part of the street only; leaving a free passage by another branch, in the same direction. But the plaintiff riding very fast at dusk, was injured by the pole—which, had he taken due care, he need not have encountered. So, in Dines v. Petley, 15 Q. B. 281, an action for running against a wharf, the justification was holden bad, for not alleging a case of necessity. For aught that appeared, the defendant's ship need not have been navigated over that part of the river. The ruling was the same, in Bateman v. Bluck, 18 Q. B. 872; an action for prostrating a wall. Lord Campbell there says,—"An individual may not remove an obstruction, unless it interferes unavoidably with a right of his own." On the same principle, the donkey case already mentioned was decided; and the oyster bed case, in 7 Q. B. 339, (see p. 376,) is to the same effect. A man is not entitled to run against a nuisance, merely because it is one; and in each of those cases there was room to pass, without regard to the obstruction. The Submarine Telegraph Company v. Dixon, 15 C. B. n. s. 759, where the defendant pleaded ignorance of the existence of a sunken cable, was relied on. It decides merely, however, that such want of knowledge is no defence; a proposition not disputed—and that you may not injure any such cable, by casting anchor over it, or otherwise, unless in the due course of navigation.

The law, therefore, is strictly in accordance with that on which I acted in the present case; and, unless it can be held, that it is the duty of a steam vessel to arrest her progress, whenever she happens to encounter an obstructing warp, and thus postpone her own right to that of the punt owner, the direction here I apprehend is clearly sustainable. If, in the due course of navigation, the defendant had a right to proceed uninterruptedly on his voyage, that warp being a complete and absolute impediment, not avoidable by any deviation, he was entitled to disregard its presence—and, passing over the rope, or against it, as its then position might allow or render necessary, to continue the exercise of that right. And if that one act was lawful, no injury to the plaintiff unavoidably resulting therefrom, I take it, can possibly require a separate justification.

Mr. Justice Hargrave:

There are three distinct branches of law which must guide our decision in the present case, viz.:—First, the law as to *navigable waters*; secondly, the law as to *ferries, as being parts of public highways*; and, thirdly, the law as to "*negligence*." It seems to me that the leading principles of all these branches of our law are in favour of the plaintiff in this case; and that, if those principles had been sufficiently before the Judge in the trial at the remote assize town of Deniliquin, the plaintiff would have been allowed to proceed with his evidence, and the trial would have resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff, according to the amount of damage to the plaintiff's punt and gear, and the degree of "negligence" which the evidence might have established against the defendant.

First, as to the public right over navigable waters: This right is very clearly and broadly laid down by Lord Denman's two judgments in the Mayor of Colchester v. Brookes 7 Q. B. 339 (1845), and further explained in the case of Submarine Telegraph Company v. Dickson 33 L. J. 139 (1864), both cases quoted by Mr. Darley; and I am not inclined to restrain or limit this most useful public right of navigation in any way whatever.

Under these two authorities and many others, I am clearly of opinion that the public right of navigation is a common law right inherent in all her Majesty's subjects, to use all the surface of all navigable waters, both by day and night, by every kind of vessel, for private advantage or pleasure as well as public convenience, by traffic or trade and commerce, in every possible direction over the surface—up and down the stream, across the stream, to and fro on all waters, between all public wharfs, and landing places.

I am also clear that the common law right of navigation carries with it, as its necessary incident, the right of mooring and anchorage, that is of fastening all ships and vessels not only to the bed of the navigable water, but also to the land of all public wharfs and quays (as, for example, Circular Quay), also to all ferries and landing places not private property; besides many other collateral incidental rights, as the right of discharge, &c., not material to the present case.

This general and cursory view of the public right of navigation, with its legal incidents, shows at a glance that the plaintiff in the present case was quite as much within the common law as the defendant; and it was, in my opinion, a manifest error, both in law and in fact, to confuse the plaintiff's punt with its rope and gear, as described in the declaration, being a lawful user of the right of navigation, with fixed bridges of stone and wood, which latter are obviously, in their very nature, *only obstructions to the right of navigation*, and in no possible case lawful *users* of that right, and at most the punt-rope was only a necessary and temporary obstruction, according to the particular circumstances of each particular *locus in quo*. We must also see that, so far as the plaintiff's punt-rope was an "obstruction," it was in its nature easily removable at will, and without any injury,—in any direction, either upwards and downwards vertically, or to and fro across the stream. It was also in its nature the proper and only practicable mode of *navigating* the punt to and fro across a swift flowing or flooded stream, by guiding and forcing the punt from bank to bank by force of the current, and necessary for conveying foot passengers, carriages and horses, travelling stock, goods and produce of all sorts, across a navigable stream, according to the public or private requirements at the particular *locus* or ferry user of this navigation right. Under all these obvious considerations, it seems to me that the plaintiff's punt and gear were, by their very nature, both in law and in fact, a perfectly lawful user of the navigation right.

Let us now consider the second branch of our general law, which also does not seem to have been sufficiently, if at all, before the Court at Deniliquin;—viz, the common law as to "Ferries across any waters along the course of public highways."

This right of "ferry" at such parts of a highway as are at any time covered with water has always seemed to me to be an essential part of every lawful public highway itself;—to be from the first proclamation of any public highway absolutely inseparable from the public user of every such continuous highway, as such highway; and the right to be altogether unlimited in its lawful exercise in all parts of the highway, whether covered with navigable or unnavigable waters;—it extends to all private and public boats or punts, according to private and public convenience or requirements, whether for foot passengers, carriage horses, travelling stock, goods, &c., &c., according to, and coextensive with, whatever user may be made by traffic or otherwise of the public highway itself in all its length, and where it is not covered by water.

In my opinion this "public right of ferry" is in its nature independent altogether of all reference to the public or private right of navigation. It also includes the right to use all necessary and reasonable punts, punt ropes, punt posts, and all other gear, and is limited only by the requirements of the public highway itself, and the circumstances of the locality itself, and the stream to be crossed. This right of ferry also carries with it, like the right of navigation, all necessary and reasonable incidental rights, such as the right of mooring to posts on opposite banks of the stream, if fixed on the public highway, on wharfs, and all other public landing places.

If we further examine this common law right of ferry along the course of public highways, we shall find that it has been much enlarged and extended in England by the Crown grants of "Ancient Ferries," and in this colony by our Road Act, 2 W. 4, No. 12 c.

As to the English "Ancient Ferries," the grants themselves, or "presumptions" from long user, on the one hand, gave the ferryman compulsory powers to demand "the accustomed tollage," and to prevent the setting up of competing ferries at same place; and, on the other hand, rendered the ferryman liable to indictment for non-repair of the punt and ferry, fit for all reasonable traffic and requirements of the highway. See Blackstone's Com. III., 218; Roll's Abr. II., 140; Comyn's Dig., Pisch. B.; Fester v. Bonner, Cowp. 454, before Lord Mansfield, 1776; Rex v. Nicholson, 12 East 330; and Williams v. Jones, 12 East, 346, both before Lord Ellenborough in 1810. I would also especially refer to the Birkenhead Ferry case, Pim v. Currell, 6 M. and W., 234 (1840) where all the cases are examined and all ferry rights placed upon their true ground, "public convenience" and public necessity; also to Hussey v. Field, Q. C. M. and R., 432 (1835), as to the ferry right being paramount over mere navigation rights as independent of land highway; Peter v. Kendall, 1 B. and C., 703 (1827) as to the ferry right to all proper landing places; and to Bateman v. Bluck, 18 Q. B. N. S., 871 (1852), which decides that all questions of fact affecting public highways are essentially questions for the consideration of juries upon all the circumstances of each case.

With regard to our own colonial ferries it seems to have been assumed at Deniliquin, and it certainly was during the argument before this Court, that this plaintiff had no *right of ferry*, because his ferry is not licensed under our Road Act. That assumption, however, is altogether erroneous, for the preamble and all the sections of the Road Act show that its intention was only "to provide funds for making, repairing, and upholding the public roads, bridges, and ferries, and for the collection of tolls thereon," and the Legislature there creates "proclaimed bridges and ferries" analogous to the "ancient ferries" in England. There is not, however, one word in that Act to throw any doubt on the old *common* law right of ferry at all parts of a public highway wherever the public highway became temporarily or was permanently covered with water. All these parts of the colonial public roads remain by law, in my opinion, open to public and private user by a voluntary arrangement whether between the public traffic and private carriers by punt at each locus of water, exactly as by land carriages of all sorts on all the other parts of the highway, under and by virtue of the general common law relating to all public roads.

Such being my general view of the plaintiff's *right of ferry*, it is clearly independent altogether of the plaintiff's *right of navigation*; though slightly analogous to it, so far as the user of ferry punts or other vessels becomes necessary for the transit across the Murray according to either public requirements or the plaintiff's own choice, as proprietor of a lawful public conveyance. In other words the plaintiff in this case starts with the lawful possession and user of a clear ferry right as part of his user of the highway right; and that he also possesses, in addition to this ferry right, whatever navigation right reasonable and necessary for punts, and other appropriate vessels may be suitable for his lawful ferry right at the *locus in quo*.

I do not say that the ferry right across a river is in all cases or any case to have pre-eminence, or be paramount over all navigation rights up and down the river (although some of the cases in England, and also the reason of the matter, seem even to go to that extent); but I do say that the plaintiff's apparatus *per se* as used at this locus constituted, both in law and in fact, a lawful user of the double and separate rights of public navigation, and of public highway; while the defendant only used, and only claims to use, the private navigation right, *simpliciter*, and in itself, as a water right alone. I mention this contrast between the relative but conflicting rights of the plaintiff and defendant, both in law and in fact, because at Deniliquin the very opposite view of their relative rights appears to have prevailed with the Court, and indeed to have also formed the basis of the defendant's reasonings before the full Court on the present rule nisi. It seems to have been assumed that because the defendant had an admitted right of navigation used by him up and down the Murray; and because the plaintiff's punt rope was necessarily, as I believe, fixed to both banks of the river at this particular locus; therefore the Court could altogether ignore not only the equally clear navigation right of the plaintiff, but also the primary right of ferry lawfully used by the plaintiff at this locus in and by the same punt and apparatus. In short the verdict entered by the Court for the defendant treats the plaintiff exactly as if he had wantonly, unnecessarily, and adversely fastened an immovable and useless cable by itself across the stream at this locus with intent only to obstruct the navigation of all her Majesty's subjects; a view of the facts and law with which I cannot at all agree.

I come now to consider the third branch of Law applicable to the present case, viz., the law as to actions for "*Negligence*;" upon which subject many authorities were cited during the argument.

The most important of these authorities, is the case of Dawes v. May, x. M. and W. 546 (18) commonly called the Donkey Case; in which it was held that the driver of a carriage lawfully using a public highway, must use his right "so as to prevent mischief, to all other persons and their property thereon; even to the protection of a hobbled donkey in the road, unable to move out of the public way in any direction. The case of Blyth v. Birmingham Water Works, 11 Exch. 734 (18), is also a leading case as to the duty of all persons using any public right of any kind, to "exercise the prudence of reasonable men; so as not to cause any avoidable injury to the persons or property of any other persons according to all the surrounding circumstances of each particular case."

The more modern authorities as to negligence, such as in the present case, are Grote v. Chester, and H. R. Co. 2 Exch. 251 (1848); Lawrence v. G. N. R. Co., 16 Q. B. 643 (1851); Perrin v. Monmouthshire R. Co., 11 C. B. 855 (1852); Templeman v. Haydon, xii. C. B. 507; and Willoughby v. Horridge, xii. C. B. 742 (1852); Degg v. M. C. R. Co., 1 H. and N. 781 (1857); and Roberts v. Smith, ii. H. and N. 213 (1857); all of which cases most clearly establish these two principles:

First, that in all actions for "negligence causing damage," the "negligence" must always be considered as "relative to all the surrounding circumstances of persons, time, place, mutual care and caution," &c., &c.

And secondly, as Lord C. J. Cockburn said in the last cited case, "the very slightest evidence of negligence is sufficient to prevent a nonsuit, and *entitles the plaintiff to go to the jury*."

The law in all Admiralty cases as to collisions between ships on the high seas, causing damage by "negligence" of any kind, is also strongly in favour of the plaintiff, the universal rule being that the injured party is always entitled to full compensation from the other party, whose "negligence" has caused the collision. (See especially the case of Tuff v. Warman, 27 L. J. N. S., C.P., 322 (1858)] The circumstances of the collision being remarkably like the present. The same just and equitable rule prevails in the large class of cases of "*negligence*" resulting in the loss of luggage or goods, &c., such as Melville v. Doidge, vi. C.B., 455 (1848); Dansey v. Richardson, 3 El. and Bl., 145 (1854); Cashill v. Wright. 6 El and Bl., 891 (1856), and there also the same rule prevails against withdrawing the plaintiff's case from the jury; for "negligence" and "due care" are said by Lord C. J. Wilde to be "questions peculiarly for the jury."

So also the common law maxim, *sic utere tuo ut alium non lædas*, is the ruling principle as to damage caused by the careless exercise of all legal rights and powers where resulting in damage to "other persons' property," and is strongly in favour of the present plaintiff.

This being my view as to the three branches of our law applicable to the present action, viz., "Navigation Right," "Ferry Right," and "Negligence," it will be obvious that, as I have already shown, that the plaintiff's punt-rope, punt, and gear were lawful users of the plaintiff's lawful rights, both of navigation and of highway *ferry*; and, therefore, this action, which is expressly for damage to the "*said rope*," *i.e.*, "attached to the punt and gear," comes clearly within the scope of all the authorities as to "negligence," as a question of surrounding circumstances only for the consideration by the jury and not for the Judge.

I also ought to point out that there is another minor mistake which has misled the defendant's counsel, viz., that, because the defendant was not bound in law to ring his ship's bell, or to blow his steam whistle, on approaching the plaintiff's punt station, therefore he might wilfully and intentionally break the warp down regardless of any injury or damage whatever to the plaintiff's punt or other property; or, indeed, to any passengers or goods if on board the punt at the time. This mistake has arisen from the defendant's counsel confounding "*laches*" with "*negligence*." "Laches" is defined by Lord Ellenborough in Sebag v. Abitbol, 4 M. and S., 462 (1816), to be "the neglect to do something which by law a man is compelled to do;"—a definition adopted by Lord Tenterden in Turner v. Hayden, 4 B. and C., 2 (1825), and of constant application to such cases as presentation of cheques, bills of exchange, &c., &c., but not having the slightest application to cases of "negligence," which, as already explained, must be determined by all the surrounding circumstances of each case, according to locality, time, persons, &c., &c.; and, as the present accident entirely arose from the defendant's omission to ring the ship's bell or blow the steam whistle, as all other steam boats are accustomed to do, and as he himself had always previously done on approaching the plaintiff's warp, it is plain that this omission raised a *primâ facie* case of "negligence," and was altogether unconnected with the law of "laches." With regard to the special circumstances of the present case, it seems to me of great importance that the jury should have had before them all the circumstances as to each party's user of their separate right of navigation, also all the circumstances as to the plaintiff's user of the right of ferry, the length of user, and periods of annual user in each case; also the relative amount of traffic in each case, both daily and during the short season of floods, when alone it appears the defendant's steamboat could use the navigation right. Evidence should also have been allowed as to the previous practice of other steamboats, and of the defendant himself as to ringing the ship's bell, or blowing the steam whistle, whenever approaching not only the plaintiff's punt, but also some evidence as to the practice at all the other punts crossing the Murray at other points in its course from Adelaide to Fort Bourke.

So also, considering the strong remarks made by C. J. Erle, in the telegraph case above cited, as to the ordinary navigation right being limited to the use of the surface only of navigable waters, and that all parties have a perfect right "to make use of the bottom of the sea for telegraph cables or other lawful purposes, independently of the navigation right," I think it would have been proper that the jury should have had distinctly before them the exact position of the plaintiff's warp or rope above the surface of the stream, and whether absolutely without contact on the stream, or sufficiently high to allow all ordinary traffic to pass up and down stream without any difficulty.

I have entered more at length than I should otherwise have done into the law as to ferry rights, not only because it lies at the root of the plaintiff's claim, and cannot be ignored as it has been; but also because that verdict, at present standing for defendant, has the obvious effect of placing in very great jeopardy all the ferry and punt rights throughout all the Australian colonies, wherever the punt rope, for any reason whatever, is either not sufficiently elevated above the surface of the stream, or not sunk sufficiently below the surface to be clear of any possible contact with any other vessels passing up and down stream, or their anchors or gear; and I think that these almost universal ferry rights along our colonial highways should not be lightly set adrift into doubt and litigation, as they obviously are by the present verdict.

For these reasons I think the verdict for the defendant ought not to stand, and a new trial ought to be granted, when the plaintiff will have his proper opportunity of establishing his claim, if he can, according to all the circumstances of the case, and by the decision of a jury.

Mr. Justice Cheeke:

The facts applicable to this motion for a new trial have been fully detailed by the judgments now delivered, and the substantial question, in my opinion, is, Whether the learned Chief Justice correctly decided at the trial that the verdict should be entered for the defendant upon certain evidence admitted *pro formâ* applying to the law governing this case, or whether evidence ought not to have been allowed to be adduced, and the question of fact specifically decided by the jury, that at the time the defendant inflicted the injury complained of, no more than reasonable and necessary damage was caused in asserting the use for himself and the public to the navigation of the River Murray as a *common highway*.

Upon all questions of negligence the following principle is established in Brown's Legal Maxims, p. 372. "The consideration for the jury is, "Whether the damage was occasioned entirely by negligence or improper conduct of the defendant, or whether the plaintiff himself so far contributed to the misfortune by his own negligence, or want of ordinary and common care and caution, that but for such negligence, or want of ordinary care and caution on his part, the misfortune would not have happened.

"Mere negligence, or want of ordinary care or caution, would not, however, disentitle a plaintiff to recover, unless it were such that but for that negligence or want of ordinary care and caution the misfortune could not have happened, nor if the defendant might by the exercise of care on his part have avoided the consequences of the neglect or carelessness of the plaintiff.

"Ordinary care must mean that degree of care which may reasonably be expected from a person in a plaintiff's or defendant's situation.

"If a plaintiff has been guilty of a breach of duty, public or private, producing the damage complained of, he will in general be responsible, the rule being that no man by his wrongful act can impose a duty" on another.

In Degg v. Midland Railway Company, Baron Bramwell, in his judgment, lucidly expresses himself thus:—"It is not negligent or wrong for a man to fire at a mark in his own ground, at a distance from others, or to ride rapidly in his own park; but it is wrong, so to fire near to, and so to ride, on the *public highway*, and though the quality of the act is not altered, it is wrong in whoever does it, and so far it is as though it were intrinsically wrong.

"So the act of firing or riding fast in an enclosure becomes wrong, if the person doing it sees there is some one near, whom it may damage."

Admitting, therefore, that the free use of the river was the equal right of the plaintiff and the defendant, the former to conduct passengers through the use of his boat from bank to bank, across the stream, and the latter for the navigation of his steam vessel up and down the stream, at all times, when so required; and also admitting there was no necessity or duty imposed upon the defendant to give warning of the steamer's approach by whistle, or otherwise;—yet did the defendant, under all the circumstances of the case, in insisting on his just right to the free navigation, by the act of running the steamer against the warp or cable, and not only damaging the same, but as alleged in the declaration, injuring the punt gear, &c., cause any unnecessary damage.

I cannot percieve by the notes of the Chief Justice that the admission at the trial went to any such extent, and I am therefore of opinion that there ought to be a new trial, and upon this point, that the question ought to have been submitted to the jury, Whether the breaking of the cable attached to the punt was the necessary act of the defendant in the insistment of his right of free passage, and, if so, was the *damage to the punt consequent upon such act alone*. In the language of all the authorities, did the defendant use ordinary care and diligence, in the exercise of his right, doing no unnecessary damage.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.

Monday.

Before his Honor Mr. District Court Judge Dowling, and a jury of four.

M'MAHON V. HURLEY.

Plaintiff sought to recover £169 for goods sold to defendant, and for salary due upon breach of contract from 9th July to the 19th April, 1871, at the rate of £6 per week. Evidence for the plaintiff was given at considerable length as to various items charged in the account for goods sold and delivered to defendant when the business was handed over to him. Plaintiff also stated that when defendant entered into the business he agreed to retain his (plaintiff's) services, the understanding being that a salary of £6 a week was to be paid for a period of twelve months. Plaintiff remained in the shop from the 19th of April to the 9th July, when defendant gave him notice to leave, and, although reminded of the agreement, insisted upon plaintiff leaving the business. The latter, therefore, sought to recover the balance of salary from the time of leaving the business up to the end of the year and for goods sold. Counsel for the defendant cross-examined plaintiff at some length, to show that no agreement was made, and that the weekly receipts were not such as plaintiff had led defendant to expect. He was also examined by the other side to prove that he had not sold the goods in defendant's shop according to instructions of the marked prices, and that complaints had been frequently made on the subject. Defendant was placed in the box, and gave, in effect, the following evidence:—That on several occasions plaintiff had pointed out to him the desirability of purchasing the business; but that knowing his (plaintiff's) position, and that he had failed in his business, he declined to accept the offer, unless Mrs. Hurley was in the shop to superintend the management of the business. Plaintiff stated that he always took £200 a week, and that if defendant took him into the business, he would take a salary of £5 or £6 a week, and £2 or £3 a week if the business did not answer as he anticipated. He agreed to come at £6 a week, and guaranteed that his connection would bring in £100 a week. When defendant spoke about the possibility of failure, plaintiff would not hear of such a thing, and said that at the end of twelve months they would be doing such a large business that one of them would have to go home to purchase, and defendant would be glad to take him into partnership. After a good deal of pressing, defendant accepted the business, and agreed to pay for plaintiff's services at the rate of £6 a week. Plaintiff at one time spoke about a partnership, but defendant refused to do anything of the kind. Defendant also gave a number of instances where plaintiff had sold the goods at under the marked price, and that while the plaintiff was connected with the business the receipts were only £42 a week, or a loss of £8 a week. A number of witnesses were called to corroborate defendant as to the question of the undersale of some of the articles disposed of by plaintiff. Counsel for defendant addressed the Bench at considerable length upon the case, contending that plaintiff had not proved his case in any way, and that, on the contrary, the evidence of defendant and his witnesses completely disproved that a partnership existed between the parties. Counsel for plaintiff having replied, his Honor postponed his address to the jury until to-morrow. Mr. Butler appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. M. H. Stephen for defendant.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

Monday.

The following estates were surrendered.

William Snedden, of Newcastle, licensed victualler. Liabilities, £281 5s. 11d. Assets, £164. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

Charles Schroenn, of Balmain, carpenter. Liabilities, £24 8s. Assets, £5 10s. Mr. Humphery, official assignee.

Edward John Lilley, of Elizabeth-street, Sydney, coachbuilder, on petition and affidavit. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES.

Tuesday, September 13, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Jacob Schalk, Charles Douglass Haylock, Charles Henry Dawson, Samuel Keane, Henry Kilpatrick, adjourned from the 9th August. James Augustus Parker, James Simpson, James Holmes Seville, adjourned from the 16th August last; Henry Solomon, adjourned from the 6th instant.

Tuesday, September 20, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: James Pateman, Henry Berry, Henry Hall, Thomas Williams, Edward Hunt, John Hampton; John Clark (of Wagga Wagga), adjourned from the 6th instant; George Scott, adjourned from the 6th instant.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Wednesday, September 14, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Samuel Chatwin, third meeting; Barnabas Hartshorn, second meeting; Phœnix Wells, special, for proof of debts; George Howell, first meeting; Henry Hall, special, for proof of debts; William Huskinson Wigley, first meeting.

Friday, September 16, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Joseph Eckford, adjourned single from the 2nd instant; Thomas Denny and John Wodsworth Ashworth, special meeting, for proof of debts.

Friday, September 16, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: James Williard Lowe, second meeting, Bathurst.

Tuesday, September 20, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: William Charlton, adjourned second, from Sydney to East Maitland.

COURT BUSINESS.

Thursday, September 15, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner.—Compulsory sequestration: Prince and Ogg v. Patrick Read, adjourned from the 8th instant. Motions: Henry John Gruben Curry, William Maguire, William Greenhalgh, for ratification or otherwise of directions of creditors.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

Monday.

Before their Worships the Police Magistrate, Messrs. Murphy, Spence, Powell, Evans, Hunt, Oatley, and Meares.

Fifteen persons were fined 5s. each, and nine were fined 10s. each for drunkenness, or for disorderly conduct while drunk, or for using obscene language.

Thomas Thurston was committed to take his trial at the Quarter Sessions (having declined the summary jurisdiction of this Court) for stealing a pair of trousers, the property of Henry Benjamin. Prosecutor missed the trousers from a line outside his shop, and on looking about saw the prisoner carrying something, which proved to be the missing garment; he gave him into custody. Prisoner offered no defence.

William Jackson was, on Saturday night, given into custody for having stolen a shirt, the property of Henry Zions, of George-street, draper, and on being brought before the Court this morning pleaded guilty. To be imprisoned one month. When taken to the lockup on this charge he was subjected to the usual search, when was found a pawn-ticket relating to a shirt pledged that morning at James's, in Elizabeth-street. That shirt was also found to have been stolen from Zions' shop, and on being charged with the larceny prisoner pleaded guilty. To be further imprisoned one month.

Edward Cunningham was taken into custody on suspicion of having stolen three sheets, found in his possession, between 1 and 2 o'clock on Friday morning, and failing to account for his possession, was sentenced to be imprisoned three months.

Mary Ann Hill was brought before the Bench by constable Foster, who deposed that, about 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon, she was on South Head Road, staggering against persons passing, knocking at doors, and otherwise behaving in a disorderly manner; he took her in custody, and charged her with having been three times drunk within the past twelve months; she is an habitual drunkard; he knows of two convictions against her. To be imprisoned fourteen days.

Mary Ann Ellis was sentenced to be imprisoned fourteen days, and Catherine Ryan to be imprisoned one month, on conviction of being common prostitutes behaving riotously in public.

Mary Ann Elliott was sentenced to be imprisoned two months, and Mary Ann Graham three months, as vagrants, having neither fixed abode nor lawful means of support.

Sarah Johnson was charged with stealing in a dwelling. Janet, the wife of John Buchanan, of Sussex-street, deposed that on Thursday afternoon prisoner was making inquiry at her house for information of her daughter, who, she said, was in service somewhere in that neighbourhood; on Friday morning she missed a silk velvet jacket and a pair of boots; she was at the lock-up on Friday and there saw prisoner, who, being in custody on another charge, was wearing the boots and the jacket in question; they are worth £4. In reply to the charge prisoner alleged that the articles are her own property. Committed for trial at the Quarter Sessions.

On the summons paper were eleven cases. M'Guinness v. Williams was an undefended case under the Tenants' Act, and a warrant went of course. The other cases were either dismissed or postponed.

WATER POLICE COURT.

Monday.

Before their Worships, the Water Police Magistrate, Messrs. Hale, Rattray, and Williams.

Four persons were fined 5s. each for drunkenness, and one 10s.; in default, two and three days' imprisonment respectively.

Hannah Roberts v. Foley, Francis Le Luor v. Henry Creer, and Thomas Collier v. John Ferguson, were wages' cases, in which verdicts were given for the defendants.

Richard Harnett, Mayor of the borough of North Willoughby, was charged, on summons, with refusing to allow Henry Russell, an alderman of the borough, to inspect the account books. It transpired that there are certain days set apart for aldermen to have access to the books of the borough, and it was not one of those days that complainant applied for permission to look at them. The Bench dismissed the case, and ordered complainant to pay defendant's professional costs, amounting to 10s. 6d.

LAW PROCEEDINGS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.

Term List.—New Trial Motions and Demurrer: Eckford v. Scholey (part heard), Vickery v. Walker (new trial motion), Lee and another v. Close (demurrer).

Master's Office.—At 10.30: Re Toogood, Infants (minutes); Sempill v. Campbell, adjourned taxation.

DISTRICT COURT.

Jury Cause.—M'Mahon v. Hurley (part heard). Causes: Grogan v. O'Neille, Gollagher v. Hayes and another, O'Brien v. Hayes and another, Bailey v. Vipond and wife, Anderson v. Elliott, Arscott v. Burke.

FLOODS IN THE HUNTER.

The following is a progress report of the Hunter River Flood Commission, and it deals with what in the opinion of the Commissioners is the more urgent part of the question, namely, the protection of the bank of the River Hunter at West Maitland.

To the Right Honorable the Earl of Belmore, Governor and Commander-in Chief of the colony of New South Wales, &c., &c.

May it please your Excellency,—We, the Commissioners appointed to inquire into and report upon the best means of mitigating or preventing the evils occasioned by floods in the district of the Hunter River, have the honour to submit the following Progress Report, which, at the request of the chairman, has been drawn up by Professor Pell.

Finding that without further time it will be impossible to report finally upon the whole subject submitted to us for consideration, we deem it desirable at once to call your attention to the dangerous state of certain parts of the river banks at the town of West Maitland. The recent floods have not only inundated a large portion of the town, but have carried away a number of houses, together with the ground upon which they stood; and others, although above flood-level, are in great danger on account of the close proximity of the river, which has encroached almost to their doors. In some cases there is scarcely any space left between the High-street and the river except the ground upon which the houses stand.

It is probable that if a serious flood should occur before some efficient means have been adopted for the protection of the banks, much valuable property would be destroyed, and that the whole town would be placed in greater danger than on any former occasion. The inhabitants seem much alarmed, and being at the same time determined to do something for the protection of their town, they are waiting anxiously for any recommendations which we may have to offer.

The late repeated floods have protracted our inquiry, by entailing upon us the necessity of taking further evidence, of re-examining the ground, and of collating and considering the great mass of additional information which we have been enabled to collect. The difficulty and complexity of the subject upon which we are engaged, as well as the magnitude of the interests involved, render us unwilling to bring our inquiry to a hurried conclusion.

We have determined therefore, with your Excellency's permission, not to report finally until we have given to every point the fullest consideration, and until we are in a position to lay the facts before you in a clear and systematic form. With respect to the town of West Maitland, however, we have unanimously arrived at one definite conclusion. The inhabitants must look to local works alone, and not to any improvement, or alteration in the channel of the river, or diversion of its course, for their protection. Whatever conclusions we may finally arrive at, and whatever works we may recommend, or not recommend, to be undertaken, it would be obvious folly to leave the town at the mercy of the river, pending the discussions and delays which will inevitably follow, whatever be the nature of the decision at which we may arrive.

Any improvements of the channel of the river of so extensive a character as would materially relieve the town of West Maitland, and justify any reduction in the magnitude and strength of the local works which we are prepared to recommend for its protection, would involve so large an expenditure, and would bring into collision so many conflicting interests and so many diverse opinions, that it may be doubted whether even if proposed they would ever be carried out. And if no delay should occur through want of zeal, or of unanimity, or of money, yet a considerable time would necessarily elapse before the works could be completed; and meanwhile the town would be in constant danger, and might not improbably be severely injured.

In an Appendix will be found an account of the works which we recommend for the protection of the banks, and for excluding the flood-waters from the town. There will be found also a plan of the town, showing the line along which in our opinion the levée should be carried. We profess, however, to indicate only in a general manner the character of the works proposed.

THE PROTECTION OF THE BANKS.

The experience of the last few months has shown the necessity of something to stop the encroachments of the river, which threaten not only injury but destruction to a considerable part of the town.

The plan described in the Appendix of lining the banks with rubble stone thrown in and allowed to find its own slope, seems the best, indeed the only one which could be adopted with any reasonable prospect of success. The banks and bed of the river consist of a light alluvium, extending to a great depth, as was found in sinking the cylinders for the Belmore bridge. Anything of the nature of solid masonry is therefore quite out of the question, on account of the practical impossibility of obtaining a secure foundation, without which a solid wall, although far more expensive, would certainly not be more effective than a mass of loose stone.

The ordinary effect of a river in undermining and washing away the banks on the concave side of every bend is greatly increased at West Maitland by layers of sand of varying thickness underlying the whole town, at a level somewhat above that of ordinary high-tide. After a flood, especially so long as the back-water stands at a higher level than the river, water percolates through this stratum into the river, keeping the banks moist and soft, and carrying with it sand and other matter. The banks are by this action gradually undermined, and kept in a tottering condition. The whole substratum seems reduced to a pulpy state, ready to be squeezed out by the superincumbent weight. We do not expect that this action will be prevented by the works which we propose. The water will continue to find its way through, and to carry some of the sand with it into the river; and consequently we expect that occasionally some parts of the bank will subside after heavy floods. We do not however anticipate any danger from this cause, if the levée be kept well back from the river, and no houses stand immediately on the bank. The buildings which are now in that position will require some special works to render them permanently secure.

The stone casing will, we believe, prevent any further encroachment; but if, as we expect, the banks here and there, and from time to time, subside, the loss must be made good by fresh supplies of stone. It is probable, however, that after some time the whole bank will assume a position of permanent equilibrium, and require no further maintainance.

THE EMBANKMENTS.

It will be seen by a reference to the plan which will accompany this report that the proposed levée includes only the more densely populated parts of the municipality. We fully recognise the many advantages of Mr. Moriarty's more extensive scheme as explained in his report to the Minister for Public Works, dated 9th July, 1868; but the saving of expense, and what is perhaps still more important, that of time, involved in the lesser scheme, are alone sufficient to justify its adoption. There are other circumstances also which have influenced us in arriving at this decision. We did not, until the occurrence of the last great flood, fully realise the magnitude of the torrent which pours into the back country by way of the Long Bridge. A portion of the water thus introduced spreads in all directions over the already submerged lands, but a considerable part makes its way by a nearly direct course to the point between East and West Maitland, which is the outlet on such occasions. An embankment extending around the whole of Louth Park would present a very serious obstacle to the progress and distribution of this water. Even without any artificial obstruction, the level of the water during high flood is considerably higher near the Long Bridge than at the outlet, and would no doubt be raised still more by any impediment to the escape of the water. How far this effect would be produced it is impossible to say. A little addition to the height and strength of the embankments upon that side might perhaps be found to be a sufficient provision against the danger, but we cannot recommend that such an experiment should be tried. If at any uture time, under altered circumstances, it should appear desirable to enclose a larger area by levées, the inner line which we advise would not lose its value, for it would afford a second defence to the town itself in case of accident to the outer embankments.

If from the experience of a very extended term of years it were possible to assign a limit to the height to which future floods may rise at Maitland, there would be no difficulty in determining the height to which the levées should be carried. But what has happened during the last thirteen years in the valley of the Hunter, and in many other somewhat similarly situated districts in various parts of the colony, shows that it is impossible to form any definite and certain opinion as to future flood-levels, and that we must be content to deal with probabilities only. Judging by probabilities, we recommend that the levée on the river side should be made two feet above the highest flood-level of this year. On the land side they should be five feet above the height of the back-water of 1867, and be securely faced with stone to provide against the action of the waves, which sometimes rise to a considerable height. There seems to us little probability that any future flood will rise above these limits. If the addition of a few feet would turn this probability into a certainty, it would no doubt be desirable to make it; but unfortunately this is a case in which certainty is not attainable. It will be seen by reference to the plan accompanying this report that the proposed line of embankment does not extend entirely around the town, the natural surface of the ground being itself for a considerable distance more than 2 feet above flood-level. So slight, however, is the elevation at any point that the addition of a few feet to the height of the levée would involve the necessity of nearly completing the circuit. This would proportionally increase the expense, without adding, we think, to the safety of the town.

During the height of a great flood a large quantity of water breaks over the right bank of the river at a point near Oakhampton generally known as Graham's, about 2½ miles above Maitland, and some also escapes from the river on the same side near Hall's Creek. The whole of this, forming of itself a considerable river, flows by way of the Long Bridge into the valley of Wallis' Creek. From observations made by Mr. Moriarty and Mr. Adams during the late great flood, we estimate the volume of this discharge at about 25,000 cubic feet per second. Partial attempts have been made to prevent this overflow, and projects for effecting the same object are, we believe, still entertained. We think it necessary therefore to point out how dangerous it would be to the town of West Maitland to confine this large quantity of water to the channel of the river. If prevented from escaping by the back of the town, it must come down by the front, with the obvious effect of raising the flood-level there. The circumstances of the case are too complex, and the attainable data insufficient, to admit of any exact calculation as to the extent to which the flood-level would be thus raised; but the following data afford the means of forming something approaching to a definite opinion on the subject:—At the height of the flood of 1861 the discharge of the channel at the West Maitland Bridge was about 83,000 cubic feet per second. At the same place, in the great flood of 1857, the discharge was 105,000 feet, the difference being 22,000 feet per second, while the difference in the height of the two floods was about 4 feet. There can be no doubt then that an additional 25,000 feet of water per second forced back into the channel above Maitland would produce a very serious effect. It is not probable that the additional rise would be so much as 4 feet, because some of this water would escape over the opposite bank; but it would be quite enough to destroy the security which the works that we recommend are likely to afford.

We feel so strong a conviction of the importance of these considerations, that our recommendation respecting the town embankments must be taken as conditional upon there being nothing done to diminish the relief afforded to the river by the escape of the water from Graham's downwards; nothing, at all events, until a corresponding improvement has been made in the main channel, rendering it capable of carrying the additional quantity.

We consider it very desirable that the whole of the High-street, including the Long Bridge, should be raised where necessary to the same height as the levée on the river side. Such a work would be a great convenience in case of accident to the levée, and might be the means of mitigating the disastrous effects of a flood of unusual magnitude, if any such should ever occur.

EARLY FLOODS.

We must now consider whether there is any reasonable probability of the recurrence of those terrible floods which in the early days are supposed to have swept over the whole of the present site of West Maitland. On this subject we have the evidence of Messrs. John Eckford, John Brown, and Alexander M'Dougall, and some information furnished by Mr. George Wyndham and Rev. Alfred Glennie.

Mr. John Eckford appears to be veritably the "oldest inhabitant" of the Maitland district. He settled there in 1818, and, as far as we can learn, is the only living witness of the great flood of 1820. His recollections seem clear, and his evidence to be relied upon. He showed us three points at some distance apart, in the neighbourhood of Maitland, to which the water rose on that occasion. Upon connecting them by levels we find that they agree with each other, being about six feet above the highest flood-level of this year, corresponding with Mr. Eckford's statement that the flood of 1820 was six or seven feet higher than any which has since occurred, including that of 1826.

Mr. John Brown, of Singleton, settled in that district in 1823 or 1824. At that time he saw drift left by some flood in the oak-trees on the banks, about 10 or 12 feet above the flood-level of 1857. He witnessed the flood of 1820, but describes it as inferior in magnitude even to those which have occurred more recently. "It broke over the banks," he says, "but nothing to speak of."

Many years ago Mr. Alexander M'Dougall observed near West Maitland traces of some early flood—probably that of 1820—which he believes must have been 4 feet higher than those of 1857 and 1867.

From Rev. Alfred Glennie we learn that his brother, Mr. James Glennie, was a witness of the flood of 1826, at Dulwich, about eight miles above Singleton, and that its height at that place exceeded that of any subsequent flood. He saw also traces of some former and still higher flood.

In 1828 Mr. Wyndham saw drift in a tree at the ford at Dalwood, which he attributes to the flood of 1826, indicating a height 7 feet greater than the maximum of this year.

The evidence respecting the flood of 1826 is so conflicting that it would be idle to speculate upon it. There seems little doubt, however, that a great flood did occur in 1820, and that the water rose at Maitland to a height of 40 or 41 feet, measured by the gauge now in use, or about 6 or 7 feet higher than upon any recent occasion.

The important question is, whether anything of the same kind is likely to happen again. There has been nothing to diminish the rate at which the flood-waters come down from the high lands, but, on the contrary, it is generally admitted that since the occupation of the country the surface of the land has become more hardened, and that the rain-waters flow off more readily.

The area of the watershed of the Hunter River above West Maitland is 7090 square miles. One inch of rain in twenty-four hours over the whole of this area corresponds to the rate of 190,000 cubic feet per second. The maximum rate at Singleton Bridge during the flood of August, 1857, was about 131,000 cubic feet per second. This was increased by contributions from tributaries lower down, so that we may roughly conclude that a continuous and uniform rainfall of ⅔ inch per day over the whole watershed would keep the river in a state of equally continuous high flood.

The total rainfall during the month of March last was about 17 inches, as shown by observations at the Sydney Observatory, at Dalwood by Mr. Wyndham and near Singleton by Mr. Dangar. The returns are 18·70, 17·52, and 16·45 inches respectively. During nearly the whole of that month the Hunter was bank high. If the rainfall had been distributed uniformly over the whole month, the daily rate would have been ½-inch, and no serious flood would have occurred. But according to the returns kindly furnished to us by the gentlemen above-named, it appears that the average daily rate from the 14th to the 18th was about 1 inch, and thus caused the great flood which culminated at Maitland on the 20th. We have given these particulars for the purpose of showing how a few inches of rain falling in a few days may produce a great flood, whilst long-continued heavy rain may not; and how greatly the difficulty of forming an opinion of what may happen in future is thus increased.

We find that with a rise at Singleton of 12 feet above the flood-level of 1857—the height to which the flood of 1820 is supposed by Mr. Brown to have attained—the

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present channel would discharge about 182,000 cubic feet of water per second, and the total discharge, including what would not pass under the bridge, would probably not exceed 250,000 feet per second. Accepting, however, all the evidence that we have respecting that flood, it is by no means certain, indeed very improbable, that so large a quantity of water came down on that occasion. The condition of the channel was probably very different then from what it is at present. Mr. W. C. Leslie, who has resided at Singleton since 1841, and who appears to have been a close observer of everything relating to the river, and who is a most intelligent and trustworthy witness, is of opinion that within his own experience the channel has doubled in width, and been cleared of many obstacles to the free discharge of the flood-waters. From Mr. Alexander Munro also we have some valuable evidence as to the enlargement of the channel near Singleton within his experience, which extends back to the year 1830. It is quite possible then that the great rise at Singleton in 1820 may have been caused by a quantity of water which would now flow harmlessly within the banks. Some of the apparent contradictions in the accounts which we have of the effects of the flood of 1826 at different parts of the river might perhaps be explained, if we had any exact information as to the changes which have since taken place in the magnitude and condition of the channel.

Mr. Moriarty, in his report to the Minister for Works, has explained so clearly and satisfactorily that the great height of the flood of 1820 at Maitland is attributable probably to the obstacles presented to the escape of the water by the condition of the banks of the river and of the low lands at that time, rather than to the quantity of water which came down, that we have little more if anything to say on the subject. The banks of the river and portions of the adjacent flats were then covered with a dense and tangled scrub, greatly impeding the progress and distribution of the flood-waters. Now that the land is cleared the flood-waters when at their height escape with comparatively little impediment from the neighbourhood of Maitland, the point at which the river in such cases empties itself as it were into a basin. A rise of 6 feet above the flood-level of this year would leave scarcely a dry spot between Dagworth and Dunmore, or from Bolwarra House to Morpeth. The general slope of the surface of the land from Maitland to Hinton being considerable, the discharging capacity of the river when swollen to such dimensions, would be enormous. Such an elevation, then, could scarcely be produced with the present condition of the surface, except by a supply of water from above twice or perhaps three times greater than what came down during any recent flood.

Upon a review of all the evidence and of all the circumstances, we are inclined to think that the water came down to Maitland at greater rate during the height of the flood in April last than it had ever done since the settlement of the country. At the same time we know that a steady rainfall of two inches a day for five or six days over the whole watershed of the Hunter, or a proportionally greater fall over a part only of that area, would almost double the quantity. It cannot be said that such a rainfall is so much in excess of what is known to have occurred, as to be entirely out of the range of ordinary probabilities; nor can it be said certainly that such a rainfall might not raise the water at Maitland to the flood-level of 1820. We feel bound therefore to point out what would probably be the effect of such a flood upon the town in its present state.

With an addition of 6 feet to the flood-level of this year the waters would cover very nearly the whole site of West Maitland.

With such an increased elevation, the quantity which escapes from the river at Graham's would be enormously increased, and instead of passing round through the back country would break into the town, and being joined there by the main body of the river, would sweep the High-street from one end to the other, and probably leave the town in ruins. We cannot recommend that any attempt should be made to protect the town against such a flood. It would be a dangerous experiment to put an embankment almost directly in the path of the great river which would, under such circumstances, roll down from Graham's. The town, if embanked to a sufficient height, would be completely isolated from any high land, and be surrounded on all sides by a raging torrent. If the swollen river, refusing to submit to the impediment thus placed in its path, should break its way through the levées, it would find the inhabitants beyond the reach of succour from without, and with their lives depending on the stability of their houses.

To carry the embankments to any higher level than what we recommend would increase the danger, by tempting the inhabitants to remain in town after the position had become untenable. When the river shall have risen two feet above the level of the great flood of this year, without any symptoms of an immediate decline, it will be time for the inhabitants to seek safety upon higher ground. And although we are of opinion that it is improbable that such an occasion will ever arise, no reasonable man acquainted with the facts can doubt the possibility of such an occurrence.

We feel acutely the painful nature of the subject upon which we are dwelling, and the possible tendency of our remarks to increase the anxiety of those most concerned; but the duty of speaking plainly is imposed upon us, and we could not undertake the responsibility of recommending that the town of West Maitland should be embanked, without at the same time drawing your Excellency's attention to the fact that floods are said to have occurred, and may possibly occur again, from the effects of which neither the works proposed in this report, nor any others which we are able to recommend, would afford any protection.

We have the honour to be,
Your Excellency's most obedient servants,
(L.S.) E. O. Moriarty.
(L.S.) John Whitton.
(L.S.) M. B. Pell.
(L.S.) William C. Bennett.
(L.S.) P. F. Adams.

APPENDIX.

The works recommended for the protection of the right bank of the Hunter River at West Maitland are as follows:—

From near the Falls, a little above the Belmore Bridge, to a point as far down as may be deemed advisable—say to Victoria-street—and thence round the concave side of the bank opposite Potts' Point (in all, for a distance of about 150 chains), the projections and irregularities of the present exposed surface of the river bank should be trimmed down, and the whole brought to a gentle curve, with as uniform a slope or cross section as is attainable without incurring undue expense. The material taken off the prominences may be deposited in filling up the depressions, where it should be well rammed or punned in regular layers.

The face of the alluvial bank should then be covered with a protecting coat of stone tipped in from the top, and left to assume such slopes as the stone will ultimately rest at after having been subjected to the action of the floods. Any slips or subsidences which may take place from time to time (and their occurrence must be anticipated) should be made up by the deposit of fresh stone.

The stones generally should be in as large blocks as can be conveniently handled, but the whole produce of the quarry, large and small, may be used.

The protecting coat of stone will probably require to be about four yards in thickness, on an average, varying, however, according as it is exposed in a greater or less degree to the force of the current.

The external face of the stone-work should present a fair and easy curve to the river, as free as possible from projections and irregularities which might be likely to affect the currents.

Stone of suitable quality, and in sufficient quantity for the work, may be obtained from Campbell's Hill, where the rock crops out on the surface at a place a little to the north of the Hospital.

A sufficient extent of ground for the quarry, together with a strip of land for the railway which it will be necessary to construct from thence to the river bank at the Falls, should be at once secured, so that the stone may be run down in trucks to where it is to be tipped over the bank, at the least possible cost.

From the Falls, the line of rails will have to be continued under the land bay of the Belmore Bridge, and thence behind the houses bordering High-street, on along the top of the natural bank, to admit of the stone being discharged over the slope from side and end tip waggons.

The stone-work cannot be expected to attain anything like stability at first; it must be left for the action of the river to adjust the slope of the mass to such angle as it will ultimately stand at. Care must therefore be taken to provide fresh material whenever it shall be required, and to this end it will be necessary to keep the railway and plant in good order for some years to come.

The cost of this work may be estimated at £45,000.

THE LEVEE.

The general course of the levée is shown on the plan which will accompany this report. It should commence near High-street, about 6 chains to the westward of Charles-street, and be continued thence in a line generally parallel with the right bank of the river round Horse-shoe Bend, past the High-street embankment, along High-street to where the Great Northern Railway crosses, the street itself forming the levée for this distance; thence returning in a course parallel to the railway as far as the intersection of East Melbourne-street; along that street to its junction with Melbourne-street, and along the latter street to Nicholson's Racecourse, curving in across the racecourse, and terminating on the ridge at the railway cutting, about 8 chains to the westward of the Elgin-street Station. It should be kept well back from the river's edge, so as to be out of risk of injury from slips of the bank.

The levée, the core or centre part of which should consist of a wall of well-puddled strong tenacious clay, should be constructed throughout of the best materials procurable. It should be fully 12 feet in width on the top; the slope on outer side should be not less than 2 to 1, and on the inner side 1½ to 1.

Where exposed to the waves of the back-water the levée should be faced with heavy stone pitching, not less than 18 inches in thickness, bedded in a layer of clay puddle, fully 2 feet in depth. On Melbourne and East Melbourne-street, where the levée would probably be formed by raising the embankment of the street, the stone facing might be laid in the form of a dwarf wall, well backed with clay puddle.

The levée may be estimated to cost about £12,500.

The embankment at the Falls should be enlarged and strengthened, so as to afford commensurate protection to the upper part of the town.

Drapers, Storekeepers, and others are reminded of the auction sale, this day, at the Commercial Exchange Auction Rooms, 278 and 280, George-street.—Adv.

The Cargo of Sugars, ex Tacite.—We are requested to direct special attention to Messrs. Bradley, Newton, and Lamb's sale, this day, of the cargo of counter and ration sugars, in small bags, ex Tacite, from Bourbon. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.—Adv.

THE WEATHER, AGRICULTURE, &c.

According to the *Herald*, of the 3rd, the weather at the Macleay, with the exception of Monday last, has been fine and clear, and it would seem as if the rain had at last determined to cease its unwelcome visitations. Last night, however, was not so reassuring as might have been wished for, there being indications of a further fall ere long.

From Burrowa it is reported by the *Advocate*, 3rd instant, that there has been truly delightful weather during the week, in marked and pleasing contrast to that with which we have been afflicted for months past. Under the influence of the wished for change, the condition of the roads is being rapidly improved; and should we be blessed with a continuance of the present weather for a few weeks longer, it will tend materially to dissipate the gloom that has prevailed in the minds of our agricultural and sheep farming population.

At the Barwin River, says the *Dubbo Dispatch*, 2nd instant, there has been some beautiful fine weather this week. During the night of the 11th instant, heavy peals of thunder, with occassional spirts of rain. The Lower Castlereagh and Barwin are still very high, but gradually falling. The weather of the past week has had a most beneficial effect on our garden produce; we have peas, beans, cabbage, &c., growing most luxuriantly; we can equal any market garden you have about Dubbo or the neighbourhood. Mr. Britton, of Bogewan has cut cauliflowers this season, the flower alone weighing over thirty pounds.

The Cannonbar correspondent of the same journal says there is no improvement of the weather in that locality. It commenced raining on last Saturday night, and continued to rain steadily all day on Sunday, and portion of Sunday night. Monday was fine, and as I write it's fine, but looks gloomy, and threatens rain again. The roads have been pretty passable at times, but just as they are getting hardened a bit, down comes the rain and makes them just as bad as ever. Things pastoral down here, as far as grass is concerned, are looking first-rate, but all operations I may say are at a dead lock on stations, the weather not permitting either shearing or mustering. It is a sad state of affairs, but we must only wait and hope for an improvement for the better, as much worse things cannot be at present.

In the Monaro district, according to the *Mercury* of the 3rd instant, the approach of a very early spring is evident in all parts of the district. At night and early morning the air is very keen and cold, but when the sun comes out it is warm and pleasant. The snow still remains on the ranges as far below Cooma as Rose Valley, whilst above Cooma it lies to a considerable depth. The Kiandra mailman has at times to leave his horse at Denison, and take the mail to Kiandra on his back. This is not very pleasant work. We are informed the snow lays to a depth of fifteen feet at Kiandra, retarding mining operations and sadly interfering with business. The Snowy River will run very rapidly during the approaching summer, and the chances are that it will be uncrossable for a long time as soon as the thaw commences on the mountains.

The Rockymouth correspondent of the *Clarence Examiner*, 6th instant, says the weather has been fine and dry for several weeks, although chilly at night; it was what might be termed beautiful weather, and suitable for this part of the season. It has changed lately to occasional showers, with unsettled appearance, the wind light and variable. The preparation of ground for crop is progressing fast. Several farmers hereabout have begun planting early corn. Should the season continue propitious, there will be more ground planted with maize this season than on any previous year in this vicinity.

At Singleton (says the *Times* of Saturday), during the past week, the weather has been for the most part dull and heavy, but, with the exception of one shower, no rain has fallen. The air is now cool and bracing, and the sky cloudy.

From Mudgee we learn, through the *Liberal* of the 8th instant, that during the past week the weather has been delightful, being dry and warm; but this morning, at an early hour, it commenced to blow hard from the north-west, with heavy rain, and continued to do so until about 10 o'clock, when the clouds dispersed. At the present time it is cold and cloudy, with a rainy appearance.

The news from Orange by the *Western Examiner*, 10th instant, states that the change noticed in last issue was not doomed to be lasting. On Wednesday night the rain commenced to fall in torrents, and in such quantity that at 9 o'clock on Thursday morning the measurement gave a fall of an inch. The creek was flooded as high as at any time during the winter. Of this uncomfortable state of things there seems every prospect of a continuance.

The Bathurst papers report a sudden and great change at the end of last week. The *Free Press* (10th instant) says: On Thursday morning at daylight heavy showers were falling, the creeks were running a strong current, and gloomy appearances of heavy weather covered the sky. During the forenoon, however, a wind sprang up which scattered almost every cloud away, and the sun shone out brightly. About noon the atmosphere became darkened, and more rain was expected. It however, held tolerably fair till evening, but there were odd showers during the following night. Yesterday (Friday) was airy and fine.

The Carcoar correspondent of the *Bathurst Times*, 7th instant, says:—The weather generally has been dry, and at times very fine during the past week. It has much improved the roads for travelling. About Cowra and the Lachlan the country is beginning to look delightful. The grass is growing very fast, and sheep and cattle are improving in appearance and condition, and the lambing is progressing satisfactorily.

At Yass (says the *Courier* of the 9th instant), on last Wednesday, about midnight, a violent gale arose, and was shortly followed by heavy rain, which continued at intervals all yesterday. The week's dry and seasonable weather which previously prevailed has had the effect of enabling work to be proceeded with on farms and in the gardens.

Contrary to the expectation of people at Burrowa (says the *Advocate*, of the 10th instant) the weather of the past week has been marked with the unpleasant characteristics to which we have so frequently referred of late. On the morning of Sunday last a few showers fell, causing our streets to again assume their muddy apparel, rendering it somewhat difficult for pedestrians to pursue their way without being embedded to the ancles in thick paste with which most of our thoroughfares are covered. Monday and Tuesday showed some signs of improvement; but on Wednesday evening another change took place, rain falling in occasional showers, accompanied by sharp boisterous winds. On Thursday we had a few showers, and the river rose rapidly; and yesterday also rain fell at intervals, but not heavily.

By the Narandera correspondent of the *Wagga Wagga Express*, 7th instant, it is stated that the weather is still showery and threatening, although we have unmistakeable signs that spring is fast advancing. The country is magnificently grassed, and the stockholders have but little to complain of. Trade is terribly dull in consequence of the utter stagnation, until lately, of all operations requiring labour. Shearing, washing, &c., is at last going ahead briskly, and at Buckingbong and some other places they are double banking, so as to take advantage of the water carriage for their wool.

At Braidwood (says the *Liberal* of the 10th instant) the weather has been remarkably fine for the last ten days for this season of the year, up to Thursday morning, when it commenced raining heavily about 2 o'clock, and continued on pretty sharply till about 10 o'clock, when an exceedingly heavy shower fell. During the day it was occasionally showery with heavy gusts of wind from the westward. Yesterday the weather seemed to be taking up again. On the whole the rain has done more good than otherwise.

THE DICKENS SALE.

(*Written expressly for this Journal.*)

By Peter 'Possum.

In my "salad days" I was a collector of autographs, and the first celebrity to whom I applied was Boz. I received in reply a sheet of thick blue note-paper, thus characteristically inscribed—

"And so, as Tiny Tim observed, 'God bless us every one!'
"Charles Dickens."

My collection was also enriched with a little note, in which Mr. Dickens was condescendingly kind enough to answer some very impertinently curious inquiries I had put to him as to how far he had utilised his own life in delightful *David Copperfield*.

Just before I sailed for Australia, I was fool enough to give away my autographs—to a recipient who, perhaps, long ere this has made curlpapers of them. I have often regretted this casting away of my pearls; amongst them there were several interesting communications from men like Kit North, &c.; but never did I more regret my folly than on Saturday last, when I assisted in Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods' great room at the sale of "the beautiful collection of modern pictures, water-colour drawings, and objects of art, of Charles Dickens, deceased." It was not because the biddings soon showed me that my two bits of Dickens—written paper—might have been exchanged for bank notes for very handsome amounts. It was because I so longed to possess some visible memento of the delight of my young days, and those biddings speedily told me that my slender purse stood no chance of purchasing anything I wanted. "Serves you right," said conscience, "for flinging away the two precious mementoes he was good enough to give you all to yourself." The day of the sale was almost suffocatingly sultry. A few drops of hot rain fell now and then, but they seemed more like drops of the torrid atmosphere's sweat than refreshing moisture. As I rode westwards through the city, the air reeked with the perfume of pineapples and apricots piled up, in company with strawberries and cherries of unwonted size, on every costermonger's barrow. And as I went, I thought of the far-off time in which I could just remember seeing with wonder grown-up people almost tearing "Pickwick" numbers out of their green covers, and selfishly running off to devour their prey in secret—too eager to revel in its marrow to make it a common feast by offering to read aloud; of the slightly more recent summer day in Brighton, throughout which, deaf to invitations from holiday-making schoolmates to come out and bathe and boat, I lay upon my bed, and made it shake, and the window rattle, with my roar over "Pickwick," just procured from the circulating library; of the unflagging interest with which I had read all Dickens's other serial stories down to, and inclusive of, "Martin Chuzzlewit;" of the new genial light in which the "Christmas Carol" bathed the earth for me; of the disappointments, in spite of Paul and Captain Cuttle, I could not help feeling when I read "Dombey and Son," but thought it blasphemous to express; of my joy when all the old power seemed to have bloomed out again in spring-like beauty in "David Copperfield;" of my anger at the critics who encouraged Dickens to persist in his later style by telling him that it was more "artistic than that of his comical, but crude early efforts;" of the rich pleasure I had had in hearing the Dickens, whose "artistic" works had ceased to give me pleasure, read those early efforts in his inimitable style; of the second number of "Edwin Drood," over which, after having almost shut up the first number in despair, I had been laughing, almost in the old style, on the very evening in which Death laid his hand on the broad-hearted, pure-minded creator of scores of characters—grotesquely truthful caricatures—that will live long after he has mouldered into dust. I thought of all the many stories I had heard of Dickens's generous kindness, genially forbearing charity. I remember the blank look of horrified astonishment that begloomed my own little breakfast table, of the tears that fell into the tea, when I opened the *Times* the shrilly-shouting paper-boy had just thrown down into the area, and exclaimed, "Oh God, Charles Dickens is dead!" I thought of the tens of thousands of breakfast-tables that had been similarly begloomed—of the wail all British papers uttered over the startlingly sudden death—of the way in which, day after day, they had "gone back upon" our great loss—the world's great loss, as telegrams, flashing back acknowledgments of the flashed doleful tidings, from all parts of the world (more especially from the United States), emphatically proved Charles Dickens's death to be. I thought of his funeral sermon, preached by the Bishop of Manchester in Westminster Abbey on the Sunday before his funeral, by the Dean of Westminster on the Sunday after his funeral; of the scores of funeral sermons that had been preached over him lovingly by ministers of all kinds of creeds. I thought of the two cathedrals lovingly contending for the honour of holding his ashes—of the simple procession from the Charing Cross terminus to the historical abbey of the simple—sublimely simple and solitary service there—of the open grave, afterwards filled up with flowers, instead of earth, by the insurging throngs of holiday makers hushed into reverent silence by the abbey's gloom, and a sense that it shrouded the corpse of him whom everyone almost that could read English had looked upon as a dearly intimate friend, and, as I thought of these things, it seemed to me almost sacrilege that Charles Dickens's new pictures and little collection of, intrinsically, not very valuable "curios" should be scattered by public auction. Why had not his comfortably-provided-for family kept them? The sale began at 1; I got to Christie's some time before, but all the seats on the floor of the room and those that ran around its octagonal sides were already filled. Veiled with curtains of light slate blue, some of the pictures that were to be sold hung on the dingy green-baize-covered walls. I am not a frequenter of picture auctions: I am told, however, that the sitting and standing throng which, when the sale commenced, filled the room until it seemed like a vapour bath, was utterly unlike the crowd that usually assembled at such sales. Picture-dealers and picture-fanciers were present, but in very small force. The vast bulk of the tightly-packed crowd consisted of Dickens's admirers—gathered from all parts, some determined to carry off at any price something which had belonged to him, the rest desirous of getting a last look at things in the midst of which he had lived and laughed, and written. The crowd was dotted with spare, sallow Americans, and these were some of the most dashing of the bidders. It was chiefly a masculine crowd, but included a few ladies, amongst them Miss Braddon. Mr. Forster, the biographer of Goldsmith, and the biographer designate of Dickens, was there. Mr. Bohn, the ex-publisher was there, and Mr. J. C. Hotten, the present publisher, who has already brought out a bulky biography of Dickens. Of course Mr. Sala was there, whose brief sketch of his great master—expanded from the obituary notice he wrote of him for the *Daily Telegraph*—has sold "like wild-fire." A knot of other writers who fleshed their maiden pens in the pages of *Household Words*—Mr. John Hollingshead, Mr. Andrew Halliday, Mr. Edmund Yates, and Mr. James Payn, author of "Lost Sir Massingberd," and editor of *Chambers's Journal*—were also present to watch the scattering of the relics of their kind writing-master.

Mr. Woods was the auctioneer. On mounting the rostrum he modestly remarked that it would be an impertinence on his part to say a single word in reference to the great man whose relics were to be sold, except that his executors were strictly carrying out his wishes in selling the property. He then at once plunged into business, and a singularly easy task he had, saving that it was difficult to catch the signs of nod or uplifted catalogue quick enough, so fast and furiously did they follow. He had scarcely ever to say a word to stimulate the bidding. He had, for the most part, simply to read out the description from the catalogue, and then to follow the hot biddings until he dropped the hammer at prices that made the knowing in art-matters raise their eyebrows, shrug their shoulders, and make O's of their inaudibly whistling mouths.

The first lot, a little water-colour sketch of Rochester, opened the ball with comparative tameness, so far as the natural amount of money was concerned, being knocked down for ten guineas; but that was probably four times its intrinsic worth. Six guineas for the next lot, a portrait of a girl picked up by Dickens in Paris, because it reminded him of one of his characters—Dora Spenlow, I fancy—was certainly six times what the lot would have sold for if it had not been in Dickens's possession. Lord Darnley gave 105 guineas for Stanfield's sketch of the "Britannia," the vessel in which Mr. Dickens first went to America. Stanfield's sketch of the "Land's End" was sold for 95 guineas, and his "Logan Rock" for 79. Both were given by this artist to the author during a Cornish tour which they and Maclise took together. In the foreground of one of them are slight portraits of the three friends. Sir David Wilkie's "Mother and Child," a sketch for the "Cotter's Saturday Night," also presented by the artist, was sold for 130 guineas. Cattermole's "Sixtram and his companions," bought from the artist, fetched 75 guineas; W. Callow's "Street in Tewkesbury, bought from the English Exhibition, 54 guineas; and S. Rayner's "Interior of a Chapel," presented to Mr. Dickens by Miss Burdett Coutts, because he chanced to admire it, 25 guineas. Topham's "Barnaby Rudge and his Mother," presented by the artist, sold for 110 guineas. 10 guineas was the first bid for S. Prout's "Beauvais Cathedral:" in less than five minutes it was knocked down for 155 guineas. W. Hunt's "Roses in a blue and white jug, with a bird's nest," brought from the Exhibition, seemed to cool and scent the stifling room. After a briefly fierce competition, it was knocked down for 320 guineas. F. W. Topham's "Little Nell and her Grandfather in the tent, making bouquets for the racecourse," presented by the artist, sold for 275 guineas. Next came two of Cattermole's masterpieces, "Little Nell's Home," sold for 160 guineas to Mr. Evans; and its companion, "Little Nell's Grave," which Mr. John Forster secured, after a plucky fight, for 180 guineas. "The Volunteer Movement," ten sketches in pencil by John Leech, bought by Dickens at the artist's sale, brought in 17½ guineas. A pen sketch of Grandville, by Regnier, the French comedian, sold for 12 guineas, and "Wilson and Defoe," a design in pen, by E. M. Ward, R. A., presented by the artist, for 67 guineas.

The foregoing lots, be it remembered, were only Drawings: now for the pictures.

"Fame" an ungainly dirty picture by an unknown artist, presented by an American artist during Mr. Dickens's first visit to America, sold for 23 guineas; a so-called Dobson's "Oliver Cromwell in Armour" (which the auctioneer informed us was really merely a replica of Walker's portrait) for 36 guineas, and a sham Reynolds—"A lady in a pink robe trimmed with ermine"—for 54 guineas. James Hamilton's "What are the wild waves saying?"—a seaside sunset scene—presented by the artist in America, was knocked down for 45 guineas. Frank Stone's "Tilda Price," painted for Mr. Dickens, fetched 40 guineas, and "Le Garde Champetre," by Zamacois, a pupil of Meistonier, bought by Dickens from a New York exhibition, 240 guineas. The purchaser of this picture received also the bill which Mr. Dickens got with it. From this document it appeared that his ownership of it had decupled its value. "Autumnal Foliage," presented by Cropsey, an American artist, netted 26 guineas; W. Gale's "Mr. F.'s Aunt, from *Little Dorrit*," a funny little picture, about the size of a doyley, bought from the Royal Academy, 60 guineas; Mrs. M'Ian's "Little Nell reading the Inscription on the Tombstone," presented by the artist, 42 guineas.

"Four hundred guineas" was the eagerly-offered first bid when the porter placed on the easel Webster's "Dotheboys Hall—the Brimstone and Treacle Scene," painted for Mr. Dickens. It was run up to 510 guineas, with such breathless haste that I could not help fancying that even experienced Mr. Wood was precipitate in letting his hammer fall at the last-named price. D. Roberts's "Simoon," presented by the artist, a sultrily grand picture, that made the crowded room feel terribly hot, brought in 255 guineas. Leslie's "Pickwick and Mrs. Bardell," in grisaille, a commission to the artist, was sold, to the general astonishment of the room, for only 131 guineas. Augustus Egg's "Portrait of Mr. Dickens as Sir Charles Coldstream," presented by the artist, fetched 170 guineas. "I wouldn't have given a fiver for it, for its worth," muttered a sneering dealer, on whose shoulder the press compelled me to place my catalogue as I dotted down the price. Calderon's "The Letter," and "Hide and Seek," both bought by Mr. Dickens, were sold again to one of the bravest bidders in the room for 251 guineas the pair. Mr. John Forster distanced that brave bidder, however, for the next lot, and secured, for 610 guineas, Maclise's beautiful picture, "A Girl at a Waterfall," bought by Mr. Dickens from his friend. An exquisite picture it is—it seemed to throw spray in our fevered faces; but not long ago the same auctioneer sold a superior work of art by the same artist for 70 guineas.

Hannah's "The Wood" and "The Play," bought from the Royal Academy, realised 100 and 60 guineas respectively; and now comes the most sensational bidding of this sensational sale. "500 guineas," said Mr. Agnew, as soon as Frith's pretty *ad captandum* "Dolly Varden" was uncovered—painted for Mr. Dickens, who gave the then young artist £20 for it, to encourage him. A round of applause simultaneously greeted plumply-pretty Dolly's apocalypse. The auctioneer must have got a "crick in the neck" from his efforts to catch the eyes of the hot bidders who took 50-guinea leaps with a celerity that took an impecunious listener's breath away. "A thousand guineas," presently shouted ardent Mr. Agnew, and his blood was so up that I believe he might have been spurred on to take a two-thousand leap, if it had not been for an unfortunate joke. "A thousand and one," cried a jester, and the room roared with laughter. But Mr. Agnew, palely indignant, and with trembling voice, protested against the insult to every one concerned of such an advance. He refused to bid against it. The frightened jester refused to increase his bid. The auctioneer did his best to stimulate him. Mr. Agnew appealed to the room to decide whether such a bid as the last ought to be accepted. The auctioneer, who had apologised for it on the ground that he supposed he must allow a little humorous license on such an occasion, placed himself in the room's hands. A chorus of "no, noes" told him that he must not accept the thousand-and-one bid. Again he tried to goad the jester into a pluckier allowance on Mr. Agnew's offer; but fruitlessly, amidst a round of applause, as hearty as that which had greeted him when he first made his four-figure bid, Dolly was knocked down to Mr. Agnew for 1000 guineas—the top price of the sale. Good temper was restored by a waggish cry of "Let's have the name of the highest bidder—such munificence ought to be immortalised"; but Frith's companion picture, also painted for Dickens—"Kate Nickelby at Madame Mantalini's" was knocked down for only 200 guineas. The next three lots were Stanfield's, all presented by the artist. The first, a huge, grand, glazed, distemper representation of "Eddystone Lighthouse" was easily ran up to 990 guineas; about this the auctioneer made two of his rare jokes—as if he felt he really must do something to seem to merit the commission he was "earning" for looking on whilst people spent their money as if it were water. "Buy that picture," said Mr. Woods, "and you will have no need to go to the seaside, henceforth for ever. It isn't like a little bit of a picture that can be put away in a corner where nobody may chance to see it. However big your houses may be, you would be puzzled to hang that picture where it could *not* be seen." "An Arctic Scene," a very hastily painted view illustrating *The Frozen Deep*, which was played, I remember at the Sydney Prince of Wales, sold for 150 guineas; and a fine painting of a "Man-of-War," riding at anchor, for 175 guineas.

The last picture lot was Maclise's "Portrait of Mr. Dickens," whole length, painted in 1839. Presented by Mr. Dickens's publishers on the completion of *Nicholas Nickleby*. Readers of *N. N.* in the original edition will remember the handsome, long-locked, swellish young man, who faces the title-page. That representation of Dickens was engraved from this picture. A round of applause greeted it as soon as it was uncovered, and the room seemed disappointed, when, after an, at first, exhilarating competition, it was knocked down to the Rev. Sir E. Jodrell for *only* 660 guineas.

The forty odd lots of drawings and paintings were sold in rather less than an hour and three quarters. They realised exactly £8088 13s. 6d. When I thought of the auctioneer's commission I wished I could earn money as easily. I once heard Lord Chelmsford, when Sir Frederick Thesiger, make a long speech at the Bedford Assizes, in a *crim. con.* case, for which he was paid exactly a guinea a minute; but neither in absolute amount, nor in proportion to time and toil, was that anything like what Mr. Woods's firm must have netted for his easy work. A good many people left as soon as the pictures were sold, and in an artistic point of view there was not much to tempt them to stay.

Angus Fletcher's bust of Mr. Dickens sold for 51 guineas. Mr. Hotten secured for 22 Walter Savage Landor's, *after* Gibson, R.A., given by Mr. Landor to the friend who lovingly caricatured him as Boythorne in *Bleak House*.

I need not linger over the generally common-place "decorative objects," "bronzes," "plaster casts," and Oriental, Pekin, and old Nankin Porcelain, that fetched fancy prices. A walnut, brass-mounted inkstand, not a whit better than the one that has just supplied my pen, sold for 11¼ guineas. There was a fierce fight between Mr. Andrew Halliday and Mr. Nottage, of the London Stereoscopic Company, for "Mr. Dickens's favourite raven, in a glazed case—the "Grip" of *Barnaby Rudge*." Mr. Halliday bid up to 125 pounds, but let Mr. Nottage beat him by a bid of 120 guineas. I think, if I had been a pet of Mr. Dickens's like Mr. Halliday, selected by the master who had given me my style to finish *Quite Alone*, when that other bristkly Bohemian, careless, but yet likable and far more original pupil, its author, had, *more suo*, omitted to supply the requisite concluding copy; chosen too, to adapt, under Dickens's superintendence, "David Copperfield," into "Little Em'ly" (revived since Dickens's death); if I had been a pet like Mr. Halliday, I say, I think I should have gone on bidding for the plumed pet (though it did look as if it was moulting), with a rival who had only pluck to distance me by a pound. Mr. Halliday, however, secured the chief of the silver Pickwick ladles (presented to Mr. Dickens by Messrs. Chapman and Hall on the completion of the "Pickwick Papers")—the one with the silver-gilt Mr. Pickwick handle—for 69 guineas. Mr. Agnew got the rest: Jingle for 30, Winkle for 23, Sam Weller for 64, Old Weller for 51, and the Fat Boy for 34 guineas.

This first instalment of Dickens's "belongings" realised considerably more than nine thousand pounds—an amount which, the intrinsic value of the articles being taken into account, is, I believe, unprecedented even in this land of plethoric wealth and abject poverty—out of which we are casting our skilled poor as if they were mere rubbish to be shot, whilst the capital that might give them remunerative employment at home is either locked up at a timorous next-to-nothing domestic per centage, rashly risked on foreign ventures, or lavished—even in these non-"plunging" days—on the purchase, at close upon 2000 guineas a piece, of yearling thoroughbreds, that may possibly make their purchasers winners of the great racing prizes, and may possibly also break down in their training, and have to be relegated to the limbo of hansom shafts. There was no censurable extravagance, however, in the purchasers at the Dickens sale. The things brought in ten times as much as they would have been sold for if they had not been Dickens's; but then they *had* been Dickens's. It was that thought—the wish to buy at any pecuniary cost something which had been seen and handled by the great humourist, to whom they felt they owed *so* huge a cantle of the happiness of their lives, that prompted the bulk of the bidders to run up the prices as they did; and when the callously 'cute dealers caught the contagion of sympathetic admiration, they were only acting, after all, as attorneys for countless clients, sure to more than pay back their outlay, whom Time and Space prevented from being present at the sale.

Marrying for Money.— A countryman once walked into the office of Dr. C. T. Jackson, the chemist. "Dr. Jackson, I presume?" said he. "Yes, sir." "Are you alone?" "Yes, sir." "May I lock the door?" And he did so; and, having looked behind the sofa and satisfied himself that no one else was in the room, he placed a large bundle, done up in a yellow bandanna, on the table, and opened it. "There, doctor, look at that." "Well," said the doctor, "I see it." "What do you call that, doctor?" "I call it iron pyrites." "What!" said the man, "isn't that stuff gold?" "No," said the doctor; "it's good for nothing; it's pyrites." And, putting some over the fire in a shovel, it evaporated up the chimney. "Wal," said the poor fellow, with a woe-begone look, "there's a widder woman up in our town has a whole hill full of that, *and I've been and married her!*"

THE LAND.

(*From the Sydney Mail, September 10.*)

In proposing the toast of the evening at the Agricultural Society's Dinner on Thursday week, the Governor made an intelligent and manly speech. After describing the obstacles to progress—natural and artificial—which hindered the settler, he looked at the remedies. He spoke of immigration as the remedy for scarce and dear labour. This, from the working man's point of view, is a delicate question. The settler when he acquires enough land to employ the labour of others wants cheap labour. Sugar growing will probably suffer for want of cheaper labour than we now can get; but the labourers are wroth at any mention of any introduction of imported labour, forgetting that once upon a time, and not long ago, they or their parents were imported. The future of the colony is as nothing compared with the immediate wants of these short-sighted people, who seem not to be able to perceive that a State may suffer more from an insufficiency of labourers than from a redundancy. The wages in this colony vary a great deal. This difference ranges from £40 to £65 per head per annum. But his Excellency says, from his observation, the average wage of a farm labourer in this colony is about one guinea a week, rations being included. Immigration would scarcely disturb this rate—more labour only would be done at the rate, and more people being introduced, commodities would increase and prices would decrease. We agree with his Excellency that since we must look mainly to the labourers to occupy the lands of the colony, it would be extremely unwise to desire to see their wages lowered to a bare subsistence point, for in that case they would never possess capital enough to work them, even should they become proprietors. If labourers from England are imported it is not only with the view that they should become labourers and die simple labourers, but that they should be able to save enough in time to make them landowners. With regard to the influence of immigration on the rate of wages, his Lordship said,—"I do not think that with an immigration as that which this colony is likely to obtain, the rates of wages would probably be on the average very materially lowered; but though the rates may remain as they are, if the value of the produce of labour increases, profit ensues to the agriculturist, just as if the rates of labour fell and the value of produce remained fixed." His Lordship also said a word in favour of mixed husbandry, and then expressed his sentiments rather strongly in favour of increased internal communication. He said:—

To open up the portion of the colony best suited for agricultural settlement, in the way that I think ought to be done, in combination with a good system of thorough communication would, in my opinion, require one thousand extra miles of main railways alone beyond those at present in existence, or in progress. And if that were done a great deal more would still remain to be done in the way of feeders to the railways. (Applause.) To do this profitably you must, I think, largely increase your population.

Respecting the price of what are known as the back lands—that is to say the lands which lie back from the coast rivers, and with these his Lordship has now some acquaintance, he expresses himself as follows:—

Then again there is the question of the back lands,—lands between the coast rivers for example. I believe it will be found that a great deal of the best lands are fully occupied; certainly such appears to be the case in most of the coast districts. But with the back lands this is not the case, and I have lately seen some of these lands which are, from the growth of underwood, deteriorating instead of improving. I know that the element of price enters into this matter; that is not one for me to discuss; still I presume that if the majority of the people think that the law regulating the minimum price of land ought to be altered it will be altered. Till they think so it will not. (Hear, hear.) But there can be no doubt of the great advantages it would be to the country if these lands were alienated into fair-sized farms, fenced, the timber cleared to a reasonable extent, and a system of mixed husbandry pursued. (Cheers.) All this requires an increased population. (Applause.)

We welcome Lord Belmore's suggestions. He who has proved that he can act may be allowed to speak, and his speech will have the more weight because it is not left to stand alone. Precept is good, but practice is better. The prize schedules of the Agricultural Society show that his Lordship earnestly seeks to promote improvement in live stock, and the general produce of the land.

The Agricultural Society has made an unmistakable mark this year with the Cattle Show. Had there been nothing else to attract attention the stock would have been sufficient to draw crowds of people interested in pure blood, symmetrical forms, and high condition. Last year was good, but this year the show excelled. Our country friends are now beginning to find out that Sydney is the place for this annual meeting. Some of them, nourishing petty local jealousies, have foolishly insisted that the Society was merely a Sydney affair, and for this reason refused to countenance it. It is very plain now that nowhere could those who are interested in the breeding and grazing of live stock find so good a place of meeting or so good a market as Sydney. The idea of an annual meeting here gains favour, because it is attended with good pecuniary results. The sales effected on Monday prove better than anything that the Society is right in the course it has taken, and the time is coming when the breeders of all sorts of stock will not be able to absent themselves from the Metropolitan Show without loss. Buyers will attend to supply their wants, and they will buy what is presented to them. The man who may have prime stock 100 miles away will find himself neglected for those who show upon the ground. Sydney will be the great exchange for cattle as well as ideas.

It was a treat to ramble amongst the well filled stalls, and to lounge over the hurdles of the ring which encompassed the cattle while they were being judged and paraded. One fancied one's self at a meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society in England, and the process of note-making went on under this impression. The aged bulls formed a grand class, the worst animal in it, *Grendon Oxford*, was himself a fine fellow. The judges seem to have reversed the decision of last year by placing *Grand Prince* second and giving *Imperial Purple* an H. C. Last year *Imperial Purple* was second, and *Grand Prince* was out, and *Littlebury* was the preferred animal. The auctioneer's hammer quite confirmed the judges in giving the premier place to Mr. A. A. Dangar's *Garibaldi*, and 350 guineas must be considered a good price. From head to chine he is not to be surpassed. *Imperial Purple* has made a good deal of improvement in size since the last show, but his character is rather less pleasing than *Grand Prince's*, and his head will always take off some points in the judges' esteem. The two *Noble Arthurs* were admirable, one having more points in one of the judges' note books than Mr. Lamb's bull. The two-year-olds were beyond praise—especially the wonder of the show, Mr. R. L. Jenkins's *Theodore*, on whose unconscious head the awards of merit fell thick. The qualities of this bull formed the general theme of conversation and praise. The 2nd prize, *Daisy Duke*, was an ordinary patchy bull, and Mr. Lee's nameless animal would have been better at home. This gentleman, in our opinion, lost a prize or two by the ill-condition and wildness of his cattle. Very pretty and striking was the yearling bull class—but the judges did not quite agree with the buyers in their decisions. The 1st prize bull of Messrs. Barnes and Smith made 150 guineas at auction, and Mrs. Clark Irving's undistinguished *Thorndale* made 200 guineas. The calves were even superior to the yearlings. The entries were full, but there was not a shadow of a doubt about that well-furnished little fellow *Royal Butterfly 12th* standing first. Mr. Jenkins's and Mr. Lamb's, in this class, were all highly promising and exceedingly creditable. A great change in the ideas of the former breeder respecting the get-up and condition of exhibits has taken place since last year. He now sees what some others in this section must see, that, although pedigree may be accepted as a pledge of early maturity and aptitude to fatten, judges look for the visible illustration of this aptitude, and are loath to take things for granted which are not seen. We deprecate the fattening of aged bulls for show; but young bulls should certainly be shown in high condition. Besides, the future career of the beast depends upon its being well-nourished during the first year. An animal which takes a prize as a calf, in a well sustained class, is almost certain to be a prize-taker in all the upward stages to full age. The auction test in this class implied some doubt on the judges' decision. Mr. Lamb's *Imperial Purple the 5th*, undistinguished in the prize list, made £105, and his 2nd prize *Imperial Purple 7th*, made 50 guineas. Mr. W. J. Dangar's Littlebury calves made respectively 50, 55, and 70 guineas. The superiority of *Butterfly the 44th* was, perhaps, more clearly seen in the contest in the special classes A, and B. Although only ten months old, he outstripped bulls nearly double his age in class A, and carried through a little red yearling that would not have won alone. In class B, where he appeared naturally by age, he won easily. This show has brought out the strength of the Clarence River blood. The animals were not large, but they were very beautiful, and in excellent condition. Nothing could exceed Mrs. Irving's *Coax 6th*, in the cow class, not even *Princess Royal*, who with *Kate 1st*, upheld the character of the Nepean Towers herd, and brought us some pleasant memories of that model *Cameo*. The two-year old heifer class contained some fine animals, and Mr. A. A. Dangar won a first prize with his imported red and white *Venetia*, and then parted with the winner; while Mr. Durham came well in for the second honour with a very pretty, even heifer. The yearlings formed a large and a very remarkable class. There was much difficulty on the part of the judges between *Coax the 7th*, Mrs. Irving's property, and Mr. Chauvel's nameless yearling, which made 100 guineas at auction. Public opinion did not support the final award, Mrs. Irving's yearling being the favourite. The H. C.'s, Messrs. Barnes and Smith's *Lady Bird* and *Wild Rose*, and Mr. R. Rouse's *Beauty 2nd*, which has gone to Neotsfield for a consideration (110 guineas), were all very near the mark. There was also some difficulty with Mr. Jenkins's strawberries in the heifer calf class—a class, by the way, of high merit.

If the Shorthorns had the credit of possessing the best male animal in the yard, and carrying off Lord Belmore's prize for the best animal in the section, as well as the Society's Challenge Cup for the best male animal in the section, the Herefords won the distinction of possessing the best female animal in all the cattle classes. These special prizes were awarded by three members of the various juries—Messrs. King, Rouse, and John Ross. As a whole, the Herefords show great improvement. The breed stands well in this colony—better in proportion than it does in England. In England the Devon obtains some consideration, and until recently always took the first place in the Royal Agricultural Society's catalogue and prize lists, but here place is scarcely accorded to it. *Oscar*, a good winner in the old bull class, was sold for 70 guineas, and bulls of his progeny took first prizes in the yearling and calf classes—which is success enough for Mr. Nowlan—even though he took not a second place also in the old bull class with *Garibaldi 2nd*. Had Mr. Reynolds's yearling *Venison* been in better condition, Mr. Nowlan's *Osman* might have been hard run. Mr. Loder's bull calf was fair, and Messrs. Barnes and Smith's *Regent* middling. The cows formed a very superior collection, Mr. Nowlan's *Clove* only being a little plain.

The Garibaldi blood came out strong in the yearling heifer class, and placed Mr. Loder at the head of the Hereford Class, his exhibit in that class being adjudged the most perfect female in the section. In the calf class Mr. Loder's entry was ahead of the rest by 10 points—*Georgina*, Messrs. Barnes and Smith's, having 70 points, and Mr. Loder's 80 points.

Before closing this brief notice, we may observe, in respect to the contest among the male animals for Lord Belmore's prize, that although *Grand Prince*, Mr. A. A. Dangar's *Garibaldi* (sold for 350 guineas), and *Imperial Purple*, had each a large number of backers for the chance, the point system brought *Theodore* out with 96 points, 13 points above the next in the list.

We understand that the award papers will be published in the Society's journal. Should this be the case, an opportunity will be afforded of forming a very good opinion of the merits of the point system. Some of the judges dispensed with the papers, and reverted to the old mode; but the majority did honour to the request of the Society, and judged by points. Where the system was carefully tested, its advantages became fully apparent, and we entertain no doubt whatever about its being generally adopted, and more intelligently adhered to next year.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—I read in your yesterday's issue, a paragraph copied from the *Singleton Times*, headed, "3000 sheep drowned," and stating that this occurrence took place at Callendoon, on the Macintyre River. Letters received from the above station, by this morning's mail, inform me that the number drowned was *three* only.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,
R. L. JENKINS.

Sydney, September 9.

Maravilla Cocoa.—For Breakfast.—The Globe says "various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared cocoas; but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition distinguish the Maravilla cocoa above all others. For homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor, Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate, Steam Mills—Brick-lane, London.—Adv.

Italian Works of Art.—Importation of Signori Guerierri and Bernucci, comprising busts, groups, vases, fonts, and ornaments, in Carrara marble, Florence marble, and white alabaster; copies of the most famous originals to be found in the galleries of the world. We have much pleasure in drawing the attention of ecclesiastics, connoisseurs of modern art, professional gentlemen, heads of public institutes, collectors of articles of vertu, furnishing warehousemen, and private gentlemen to the and Lamb's extensive sale of ... 309, George-...

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—September 12.

Nereus, ship, 348 tons, Captain Barden, from Melbourne 2nd instant. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., agents.

Helene, North German barque, 500 tons, Captain Scholtz, from Hamburg 1st June, in ballast. Passengers—Messrs. J. Niebuler and Georg. Rabone, Feez, and Co., agents.

Tien Tsin, barque, 220 tons, Captain M'Kinlay, from Launceston 4th instant. Captain, agent.

Fanny, schooner, 167 tons, Captain Downing, from Port M'Donald 6th instant. Lorimer, Marwood, and Rome, agents.

DEPARTURES.—September 12.

Agnes Irving (s.), for Grafton.

New England (s.), for Grafton.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—September 13.

Prima Donna, for New Caledonia; Stormbird, for Cleveland Bay; George Vuna, for Friendly Islands; Novelty, for Auckland; Rangatira (s.), for Melbourne.

CLEARANCES.—September 12.

Sea Gull, barque, 423 tons, Captain Marshall, for Melbourne, via Newcastle, in ballast.

Storm Bird, schooner, 94 tons, Captain Hurley, for Cleveland Bay and Port Mackay.

Prima Donna, schooner, 85 tons, Captain Flinn, for New Caledonia. Passengers—Mrs. Flynn, Miss Homer, Mr. and Mrs. Minnett.

COASTERS INWARDS.—September 12.

Illalong, from Jervis Bay, with 20,000 feet timber; Brothers, Mary Jane, from Broken Bay, with 36 tons wood, 20,000 shingles; Agenoria, from Gerringong, with 70 kegs butter, 16 pigs, 4 calves, 40 hides, 5 bundles skins, 6 bales bacon, 15 cases eggs, 2 coops poultry, 5 bags grass; Numba, from Moruya, with 487 bags bark; Chance, from Botany, with 25 tons billet wood; Surprise, Lady Emma, from Wollongong, with 332 tons coal; Barwon (s.), Woniora (s.) from Bulli, with 660 tons coal; Heron, Venture, from Newcastle, with 330 tons coal; Uncle Tom, from Shoalhaven, with 17,000 feet timber, 4 cases eggs; Curranbene, from Clyde River, with 23,000 feet timber, 50 pairs shafts; Morpeth (s.), from the Hunter River, with 125 bales hay, 285 bags bran, 10 bags bonedust, quantity of old iron, 2 horses, 8 baskets prawns, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—September 12.

Agenoria, for Gerringong; Barwon (s.), Woniora (s.), for Bulli; Chance, Brothers, Mary Jane, for Broken Bay; Lady Emma, Lady Darling, Mary Smith, for Newcastle.

IMPORTS.—September 12.

Tien Tsin, from Launceston: 1440 bags bark, 1110 bags potatoes, H. Clarke; 850 bags flour, R. B. Wallace; 2 hogsheads oil, 2 packages, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 540 bags flour, 30 bags barley, 105 bags oatmeal, 1 package, Order.

Nereus, from Rotterdam, via Melbourne: 1000 cases geneva, Dangar, Dangar, and Co.; 100 cases geneva, 50 cases bitters, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 500 cases geneva, C. J. Muller and Co.; 6100 cases geneva, 52 packages glassware, 6935 fire bricks, Order.

Fanny, from Port Macdonald: 1195 bags flour, 966 bags wheat, Lorimer, Marwood, and Rome.

EXPORTS.—September 12.

Hero (s.), for Auckland: 160 mats sugar, Colonial Sugar Co.; 378 bags sugar, A. J. Webster; 68 cases fruit, W. H. M'Keown; 105 bags maize, Blake and M'Donald; 3 packages, Alderson and Sons; 6 packages seeds, Hilton Browne and Co.; 9 cases fruit, H. Hargraves; 190 cases fruit, W. Harris; 124 cases fruit, T. Lawless; 1 omnibus, J. Bennett; 22 cases fruit, Jones and Flanagan.

James Paterson (s.), for Melbourne; 7 cases tobacco, Jacobs and Co.; 7 casks cocoanut oil, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 80 cases fruit, P. Cullen; 85 cases fruit, J. Brown; 221 cases fruit, T. Lawless; 30 cases fruit, 25 bags oysters, H. Woodward; 62 cases fruit, James; 16 cases fruit, Jones and Flanagan; 100 cases fruit, 20 bags cocoanuts, 1 cask eggs, D. Brown; 11 bags oysters, P. James: 15 bags oysters, G. Clarke; 2 cases plants, Shepherd and Co.; 2 packages, J. Brekney; 7 packages, J. M'Kanney.

Lady Young (s.), for Brisbane: 50 cases brandy, 1 package tobacco, Parbury, Brothers; 10 quarter-casks brandy, 9 cases cornflour, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 3 packages tobacco, E. T. Penfold; 4 packages tobacco, 20 muskets, lot of lead, 7 packages, F. Korff; 42 bags sugar, 10 casks, Cowlishaw, Brothers; 4 packages tea, 11 bags salt, 3 packages, Towns and Co.; 1 package tobacco, 10 cases kerosene, 2 packages, Franck, Brothers, and Co.; 896 mats sugar, Colonial Sugar Co.; 1 case muskets, J. Rees; 381 packages, F. H. Trouton; 1 case, G. Moss; 16 packages drapery, Caird, Paterson, and Co.; 42 packages, Hoffnung and Co.; 12 cases chairs, J. Isaacs; 12 packages, Peate and Harcourt; 12 packages tea, A. Fairfax and Co.; 3 packages boots, J. Springthorpe; 1 bale, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 9 cases wine, Stewart, Garrick and Co.; 23 cases coffee, J. Macgregor; 4 packages, Harrison and Attwood; 4 packages, M. Moss and Co.; 10 packages tea, Tidswell, Wilson, and Co.; 1 case, W. Mac Donnell and Co.; 20 chests tea, 6 packages, Frazer and Co.; 3 chests tea, Brown and Co.; 4 cases acid, Elliott, Brothers; 36 packages, W. H. M'Kenzie; 10 packages, J. B. Holdsworth; 14 kegs butter, W. Hezlet; 11 kegs butter, 22 cases fruit, 1 case cheese, 4 bales hay, F. Gibbons; 1 case, A. M'Arthur and Co.; 10 boxes soap, Cowan and Israel; 1 woolpress, Bradley and Perry; 1 package, A.S.N. Co.; 14 bags potatoes, 5 cases wine, 1 case, G. Ross and Co.; 2 packages, S. Zollner; 1 case, J. Sands; 6 packages, Saddington and Sons; 4 cases, Agnew; 1 package, E. Vickery; 6 kegs butter, J. Graham; 1 case, J. Keep; 2 cases, F. Perks and Co. 4 packages, W. E. Davey; 1 package, Bostock and Co.; 1 package, B. Cocks; 15 cases fruit, W. M'Keown; 11 kegs butter, Blow and Walsh; 30 cases onions, Jones and Flanagan; 14 cases fruit, H. Griffiths; 1 package, Alderson and Sons; 2 cases, J. Vickery; 1 case, J. Furness; 1 package, S. Taylor; 2 bags maize, Joubert; 34 packages, Broomfield and Whitaker; 10 bags biscuits, Hardie and Mitchell; 23 cases fruit, G. W. Andrews; 18 doors, Goodlet and Smith; 11 casks butter, 3 cases cheese, H. Clarke; 1 case, W. G. Whiting and Co.; 2 packages, Myers and Cantor; 1 case, Myers and Solomon; 10 packages, W. Foy; 2 packages, Alderson and Sons; 25 packages, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 2 cases, Shepherd and Co.; 1 package, Tidswell, Wilson, and Co.; 45 packages, Fanning, Griffiths, and Co.; 35 cases fruit, P. James; 1 case, J. Way; 1 case, Levick and Co.; 3 packages, Lassetter and Co.; 2 packages, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 1 case, Alexander; 1 case, Keep and Parsons; 1 buggy, J. Robertson; 1 case, P. N. Russell and Co.; 1 horse power, 6 packages, W. G. Ainsworth; 1 case, Petersen, Boesen, and Co.; 2 cases, Cohen, Brothers; 6 packages, H. Woodward; 1 case, W. Maddock; 3 cases, E. Tebbutt; 1 package, Farmer and Co.; 35 cases fruit, 4 packages, T. Johnson; 10 packages, J. Healey; 2 cases, Hill; 1 case, S. Hedge; 1 case, Scott, Henderson, and Co.; 10 cases fruit, 3 casks butter, 1 case, J. Cameron.

Jessie Kelly, for New Caledonia: 20 packages tobacco, 5 cases vestas, 180 bags flour, 33 bags salt, 55 casks biscuit, 30 sacks bran, 159 bags maize, 15 bags barley, 10 bags oats, 22 packages provisions, 2 casks butter, 100 bags potatoes, 10 cases onions, 12 grindstones, 11 coils rope, 10 empty oil drums, 18 packages drapery, 149 packages wines and spirits, 79 bars 41 bundles 2 plates iron, 9 bars steel, 100 iron pots, 12 kegs nails, 9 anchors 20 bundles wire, 315 pine battens, 24 cedar boards, 49 tons coal, 130 packages, C. Schweig and Co.; 1 case, Petersen, Boesen, and Co.; 14 packages tea, E. Chapman and Co.; 16 bags 2 casks sugar, Colonial Sugar Company; 200 bags rice, Cowlishaw, Brothers; 10 bags coffee, 12 boxes candles, 15 cases kerosene, 10 cases beer, 19 packages, Frazer and Co.; 19 bags rice, 9 packages tea, 12 packages, Meyerfeld and Co.; 6 packages, Hoffnung and Co.; 1 package, Petersen, Boesen, and Co.; 10 casks ale, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.; 2 cases, Durand; 8 packages drapery, M. Mayers; 70 sheep, 10 bags maize, 10 bags salt, 2 cases, Biffin and Clarke; 24 kegs powder, 1 keg shot, 2 cases guns, A. Smith; 1 case, H. Labat.

Prima Donna, for New Caledonia: 1 package cigars, 50 cases brandy, 4 cases matches, 100 cases pipes, A. W. Sutton; 91 bags rice, 15 mats sugar, Cowlishaw Brothers; 25 boxes tea, Daniell, King, and Co.; 20 cases kerosene, Hoffnung and Co.; 11 cases matches, 10 cases champagne, Curcier, Hawke, and Co.; 4 packages type, G. A. Lloyd and Co.; 1 package, W. Price and Co.; 1 package tobacco, 2 cases geneva, 4 boxes tea, 59 packages, Hamburger, Brothers; 85 tons coal, T. G. Sawkins; 200 bags flour, 55 bags salt, Curcier, Hawke, and Co.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For Friendly Islands.—By the George Vuna, this day, at noon.

For Auckland.—By the Novelty, this day, at noon.

For Melbourne.—By the Rangatira (s.), this day, at 3 p.m.

Custom House.—Entered Outwards, September 12: Damascus, ship, 964 tons, Captain Taylor, for London; Rangatira (s.), 460 tons, Captain Paddle, for Melbourne; Havilah (s.), 106 tons, Captain Fitzsimons, for Maryborough; Balclutha (s.), 272 tons, Captain Hill, for Rockhampton; City of Brisbane (s.), 504 tons, Captain Knight, for Brisbane; James O. Stone, ship, 710 tons, Captain Phinney, for Shanghai.

The City of Brisbane (s.) passed the Clarence Heads yesterday afternoon, and signalled to the pilot that there was a small steamer disabled a little to the southward. She is supposed to be the Colonial Sugar Company's steamer Chatworth.

The North German barque Helene, belonging to Messrs. Godeffroy and Co., arrived yesterday from Hamburg, in ballast, being bound for the South Sea Islands. She sailed on the 1st June, and has had moderate winds and weather the greater portion of the passage. Cape Otway was passed on the 4th instant.

The Nereus, from Rotterdam, via Melbourne, discharged the greater portion of her original cargo at the latter port.

The schooner Exonia exchanged signals with the Thetis (s.), on Sunday, 50 miles E.S.E. of Sydney Heads.

The Tien Tsin, barque, from Launceston, which arrived yesterday, has encountered unusually heavy weather. The following is Captain McKinlay's report:—Sailed from Launceston 4th instant, wind west, weather very fine; barometer 30.40. 5th, daybreak, off Kent Group, got the wind from N.E.; 6th and 7th, wind varying from E.N.E. to N.N.E., blowing fresh at times, with a heavy roll from the eastward; on the evening of the 7th the barometer began to fall very rapidly, got everything made as secure as possible in anticipation of a severe gale; midnight, barometer 29.25, gale commenced; 8th, commenced blowing hard, wind from North to N.W., with a very high sea, ship making very fair weather under close reefed topsails on port tack; after sundown less wind but barometer still falling and weather looking very bad; midnight, wind and sea increasing, barometer 28·90, the lowest I have ever seen it on the coast. 9th, by 3 a.m. the wind had increased to almost hurricane force, and sea in proportion, ship suffering much, occasionally heavy seas rolling right into her and filling her decks fore and aft and taking almost everything movable off; fortunately the lee bulwarks gave way about thirty feet in midships which soon cleared the decks of water; by 8 a.m. the fury of the gale was over and the barometer up to 29·20. The wind had veered by this time to about W. by S., but still blowing very heavy; ship behaving most admirably under about half of the close reefs of her fore and main topsails. Midnight, wind W. by S., moderating; sea going down. Barometer, 29·45. 10th, 6 a.m, considerably less wind and sea, and wind veered a little more southerly. Set the reefed foresail and close-reefed topsails, and bore up to the northward. During the first part of the day squalls, heavy and frequent, from S.W., but as the sun went down the gale took off, and the barometer rose to 29·80 by midnight, all sail set. When the gale commenced the ship was in latitude 39· S., longitude 149· E., and when the helm was put up in latitude 38·30 S., longitude 150·40 E. Got a meridian a.m. on the 10th, and found the latitude 37·46 S. 11th, weather very fine, wind, first part S.S.W.; daybreak, sighted the land, the Pigeon House bearing W. by S., George's Head N.N.W.: 8.30 a.m., off Jervis Bay, the James Paterson (s.) passed, bound south; latter part, moderate light airs from the eastward. Entered Sydney Heads at 5 a.m. on the 12th.

Captain Wigmore, of the Mary Cumming, from Circular Head, reports having spoken the whaling barque Three Brothers, of New Bedford, U.S., all well, September 8, fifteen miles east of Nugget Point.

A steamer, bound south, passed Twofold Bay, yesterday morning.

Omitted in the imports per La Hogue: 72 packages, S. Thompson; 462 packages, R. Miller; 330 bags salt, 333 packages, J. Hughes.

We are requested to call the attention of our readers to the advertisement in this morning's issue, with reference to the steamer leaving Circular Quay, at half-past 9 for 10, to witness the launch at Waterview Bay.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

September 10.—Heversham, barque, Williams, from Wellington. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Miss Martin.

September 10.—Malcolm, schooner, Langworthy, from Sydney.

September 11.—Formosa, barque, Romney, from Melbourne.

September 11.—Summer Cloud, barque, Anthony, from Melbourne.

September 11.—Our Hope, brig, Garth, from Melbourne.

September 11.—Rialto, barque, Hodge, from Melbourne.

September 11.—Armistice, barque, Irvine, from Geelong.

September 11.—Alexandre, brig, Brabham, from Melbourne.

September 11.—Suffolk, barque, Young, from Melbourne.

September 11.—North Star, schooner, Hatch, from Melbourne.

September 11.—Lady Emma, barque, Shimmons, from Melbourne, with 336 bags potatoes.

September 11.—Eleanor, barque, Chadwick, from Melbourne.

September 11.—Seagull, barque, Marshal, from Sydney.

September 11.—Springbok, barque, Harrison, from Melbourne, with 67 tons potatoes.

September 11.—Questembert, French barque, Guilband, from Melbourne.

September 11.—Wimmera, ship, Cooper, from Melbourne.

September 11.—Catherine Jane, barque, Jenkins, from Melbourne.

September 11.—Ceres, schooner, Murdock, from Greymouth, N.Z.

September 11.—Ecliptic, barque, Eldridge, from Melbourne.

DEPARTURES.

September 10.—Dayspring, barque, Greenwood, for New Caledonia, with 600 tons coal.

September 10.—Tell, barque, Odell, for Wellington, with 430 tons coal.

September 10.—Exonia, schooner, Nicholson, for Ade'aide, with 300 tons coal.

COASTERS INWARDS.

September 10.—Collingwood, from Sydney.

September 11.—Yarra, Fox, Maria, Brilliant, Saxonia, from Sydney.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—September 12.

1 case hose, A. M'Arthur and Co.
2 cases drapery, Moore, Henderson, and Bowcher
17 packages grindery, J. Biggs
2 packages rugs, T. W. Crawley
5 cases books and stationery, W. Maddock
10 packages books and stationery, J. Coffey
152 tons potatoes, Barker and Co.
800 bundles iron, 10 kegs rivets, Talbot and Son
495 sacks flour, C. Wilson
1 case drapery, S. Thompson and Co.
2 cases woollens, C. Teakle
4 tons potatoes, Captain Wigmore
1 case drapery, Thompson and Giles
257 packages dried fruits, 360 bags rice, 10 cases liquorice, 20 iron tanks, Meyerfeld and Co.
60 packages lead, J. M'Ilwraith and Co.
3 cases stationery, Greville and Co.
1 case tweeds, S. Symonds
1 package drapery, D. Jones and Co.
40 bags pepper, 11 casks coffee, A. Fairfax and Co.
206 bags wheat, 130 bags flour, Lorimer, Marwood, and Rome
1 case brandy, Dangar, Gedye, and Co.
6 packages machinery, Robinson and Co.
16 cases mustard, 80 boxes candles, 434 boiler plates, 12 packages sashes and doors, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.
1112 oz. 1 dwt. 7 grs. gold, Bank New South Wales
17 oz. gold, J. De V. Lamb
122 oz. 1 dwt. 22 grs. gold, Commercial Bank
160 tons potatoes, W. Bayliss
950 bags flour, Beilby and Scott
1 case leather, Scott, Henderson, and Co.
7 packages sherry, 6 hogsheads whisky, Brown and Co.
4 cases drapery, Perry, Brothers
3070 bags potatoes, H. Clarke
2 boxes opium, Smith, Brothers
199 oz. 8 dwts. 18 grs. gold, Union Bank.

[By Electric Telegraph.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

September 10.—Southern Empire, from Liverpool via Mauritius; City of Adelaide (s.), from Sydney.

September 11.—Rangitoto (s.), from New Zealand; Avoca (s.), You Yangs (s.), from Sydney; Envoy, from Calcutta; Sarcœuil, from Galle, Columbia, from Puget Sound.

DEPARTURES.

September 11.—Claud Hamilton (s.), for New Zealand.

September 12.—Avoca (s.), for Galle, at 5.35 p.m.

ADELAIDE.

DEPARTURES.

September 11.—Ashburton, for Sydney; Zeus, for Mauritius.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
Sept. 12.	8.30 a.m.	W.	Light, and clear.
	Noon.	S.E.	Ditto, and ditto.
	5 p.m.	S.E.	Ditto, and ditto.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

September 12th.

	9 a.m.	Bar.	Ther.	4 p.m.
Queensland.				
Roma	Calm. Cloudy			
Cardwell	E.N.E. Cloudy			
Townsville	E.N.E. Raining			
Port Mackay	Calm. Like rain			
Woody Island	Calm. Cloudy			
Bowen	Calm. Cloudy			
Clermont	NW. Cloudy			
Nebo	NW. Raining			
Rockhampton	Calm. Dull			
Hawkwood	Calm. Cloudy			
Maryborough	Calm. Cloudy			
Gayndah	N.W. Cloudy			
Brisbane	Calm. Cloudy			
Toowoomba	SW. Fine			
N. S. Wales.				
Tenterfield	SW. Cloudy			SW. Cloudy
Grafton	SW., light. Fine			SW. Cloudy
Clarence Hds.	W., light. Cloudy			SE. Fine
Glen Innes	N. Fine			W. Cloudy
Inverell	W. Fine			W. Cloudy
Pt. Macquarie	W. Fine			SE. Fine
W. Kempsey	W. Fine			SE. Fine
Armidale	E. Cloudy			SW. Cloudy
Tamworth	Calm. Fine			Calm. Cloudy
Gunnedah	Calm. Fine			Calm. Cloudy
Narrabri	Calm. Fine			W. Cloudy
Muswellbrook	NW. Fine			NW. Fine
Murrurundi	NE. Fine			NW. Fine
Singleton	Calm. Fine			NW. Fine
Maitland	W. Fine			W. Fine
Pt. Stephens	W., light. Fine			S. Fine, SE. swell
Newcastle	SW. Fine			SW. Fine
Barrenjuie	SW. Fine			E. Fine
Windsor	Calm. Fine			SE. Fine
Sydney	W. Fine			SE. Fine
South Head	SW. Fine			SE. Fine
Wollongong	Calm. Fine			SSE. Fine
Kiama	Calm. Fine			SE. Fine
Jervis Bay	SSW. Fine			SE Fine
Goulburn	W. Fine			Calm. Fine
Braidwood	Calm. Fine			NW. Fine
Araluen	Calm. Fine			NE. Fine
Moruya	NE. Fine			NE. Fine
Queanbeyan	S. Fine			Calm. Fine
Bombala	S. Dull			S. Fine
Cooma	SW. Fine			S. Fine
Eden	SW. Fine			S. Fine
Yass	Calm. Cloudy			SE. Fine.
Gundagai	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Tumut	Calm. Fine			Calm. Cloudy
Kiandra	Calm. Fine			Calm. Cloudy
Albury	NW., light. Fine			Calm. Fine
Mt. Victoria	Calm. Fine			S. Fine
Bathurst	SE. Fine			SW. Fine
Mudgee	WSW. Fine			WSW. Fine
Cassilis	SW. Fine			SW. Fine
Merriwa	Calm. Fine			NW. Fine.
Wellington	W. Cloudy			W. Cloudy
Dubbo	SW. Fine			W. Cloudy
Orange	SSW. Cloudy			SW. Cloudy
Grenfell	SW. Dull			SW. Dull
Forbes	Calm. Fine			W. Overcast
Young	Calm. Fine			Calm. Cloudy
Wagga Wagga	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Urana	Calm. Fine			NW. Fine
Deniliquin	SW. Overcast			SW. Cloudy
Hay	S. Fine			Calm. Fine
Moulamein	Calm. Fine			SW. Cloudy
Balranald	WSW. Fine			SW. Cloudy
Euston	Calm. Fine			SW. Cloudy
Wentworth	S. Fine			SW. Fine
Victoria.				
Melbourne	SW. Dull	30·038	49·2	
Queenscliff	SW. Showery	30·002	54·	
Cape Schank	S. Showery	29·78	51·	
Cape Otway	SW. Cloudy	29·830	50·	
Portland	SSW. Showery	30·094	54·	
S. Australia.				
Guichen Bay	Calm. Showery	30·079	53.	
Adelaide	S. Fine	29·965	54·1	
M'Donnell Bay	SE. Cloudy			

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51' 41". Longitude 10 h. 4m. 46s.

Magnetic variation 9° 30' 44" East. 1st September, 1870.

The time ball is dropped daily (Sundays excepted) at 1h. p.m. Sydney mean time, or 2h. 55m. 14s. a.m., Greenwich mean time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32° Faht., Sydney to Mean Sea Level. Force of Wind estimated in lbs. per square foot. Velocity of Wind estimated in miles per hour. Rainfall and evaporation, measured in inches.

Scales of { Humidity, 0 to 100. Cloudy sky, 0 to 10. Ozone, 0 to 10.

September 10th, 1870. Civil Reckoning.

Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature in shade	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Force.	Velocity.	Cloudy Sky.	Rain.	Ozone.
A.M. 9	[illegible]	55·0	62	W.	0·7	12	9	0·00	4·5
P.M. 3	·749	56·5	65	W.	1·3	16	10		
9	·836	53·3	70	W.	0·5	10	0		4·5
Mean ...	29·803	54·9	65·7		8·3	13	6·3		4·5

Evaporation in 24 hours, 0·054.

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

Shade { Maximum .... 62·7 | Sun—maximum .... 103·2
Minimum .... 50·3 | Grass—minimum .... 45·0

Temperature of sea water, 3 feet below the surface, at Fort Denison, at 9 a.m., 59·3.

Total rainfall from January 1st to Sept. 12th =45·72 inches.

Annual average of the preceding eleven years =49·81 inches.

COMPARISON OF STATIONS.

September 12th, 1870. Civil Reckoning.

Stations.	Height in feet above mean sea level.	At 9 a.m. Barometer.	Temperature in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Force.	Cloudy sky.	For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m. Max. in shade.	Minimum in shade.	Rain.
Sydney	155	29·962	52·0	70	W.	0·4	1	63·1	44·0	0·00
Armidale	3278	26·446	52·0	—	E.	4·0	6	—	40·1	—
Newcastle	109	29·812	57·2	67	SW.	1·0	1	64·0	43·8	0·00
Goulburn	2129	27·670	45·5	80	W.	1·0	1	52·0	29·3	0·00
Bathurst	2333	27·607	41·0	91	SE.	4·0	8	60·0	35·0	0·00
Twofold B.	107	29·721	55·7	65	SW.	1·0	3	61·0	46·9	0·00
Kiandra	4640	25·253	42·0	—	Calm.	0·0	2	48·5	20·3	0·00
Deniliquin	410	29·898	48·0	85	SW.	1·0	8	58·1	38·7	0·00
Tenterf'ld					SW.	1·0	2	57·3	31·5	0·00
Mudgee					WSW.	—	—	56·0	36·0	0·00
Dubbo					SW.	1·0	—	47·9	—	0·00

ASTRONOMICAL MEMORANDUM FOR SEPTEMBER 13TH, 1870.

Object.	Rises.	Sets.	Phases of the Moon.
	h. m.	h. m.	
Sun	6.4	5.48	First quarter 3rd
Moon	9.3 p.m.	7.48 a.m.	Full Moon 10th
Mercury	7.3 a.m.	7.51 p.m.	Last quarter 18th
Venus	6.14 a.m.	8.59 p.m.	New Moon 25th
Mars	3.54 a.m.	1.53 p.m.	
Jupiter	1.18 a.m.	11.6 p.m.	Moon's age, 17.2 days.
Saturn	10.55 a.m.	1.1 a.m.	

High water at Fort Denison, a.m. 10h. 9m.; p.m., 10h. 25m.

H. C. Russell, Government Astronomer.

To Country Agents.—The Agents for the Sydney Morning Herald are requested to furnish their quarterly statement of accounts previous to the 20th instant. September, 1870.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1870.

The avowed repugnance of many to the establishment of Municipal Institutions in the suburbs must be fresh in the recollection of our readers. Time, however, has reduced the opposition to dimensions so small that it has ceased to be visible. We are now struggling to obtain a measure of a similar nature for more scattered interests—to extend a municipal system throughout the colony—that self government which is the basis of public liberty, as well as the only check to official corruption. It is not, however, in view of moral or political consequence that it demands our attention just now. So long as it has been possible to borrow money, and bring under the denomination of "reproductive works," or "works of permanent utility," any scheme which ensures the application of public funds, we have gone on with undiminished vigour. Up to a certain point, nothing can be more pleasant than the past system. To get in exchange for a bit of paper—value 2d.—the sum of £100, and to get this by millions, must have been very pleasant. Against this money so borrowed, cheques were drawn by a mere stroke of the pen. If we did not get any sufficient return for our outlay, still the money went to our fellow-colonists. The labourers were in a state of comfort, and the contractors were making their fortunes. The shopkeepers were receiving weekly large payments for goods. Thus all parties were made happy.

It is true that we had to raise the interest of the money so expended. This was done for a time by the very simple process of issuing more paper. It was only when we had come to the limits of this simple operation that the full truth stared us in the face. The time of borrowing was over, and the time of payment was come. We have certainly had Ministers who, we will not say, have served their country well, but who have at least prolonged its pleasant dreams for some years. They first could not see any accumulation of debt. When they did see it, it was provided for in various forms of renewed indebtedness. But at last we have come to a point when repayment is impossible, except by new methods of government, and reforms in our financial system.

We may gather from the severe struggle which has taken place in Parliament about £100,000 that we are really given to economy. We owe £10,000,000 of money, but the £100,000 was regarded by many as an intolerable addition to this sum. This point, however, is now settled, and it is determined not that we should pay the £100,000, for that is just as difficult as ever, but that we should hold it in a kind of suspense, to be carried over from year to year, until perhaps the sum amounts to £300,000 or £400,000. We thus leave it to form a nest egg of indebtedness, against which every new one may be laid. It is not the poverty of the country, nor the rate of salaries that produces our financial difficulties. It is the vast machinery of the Government; it is the enormous number that are living out of the taxes—the multiplication of offices by all parties throughout the country—the construction of works which are adding nothing to the income and increasing the debt. The amount contributed by the people would not ruin them, if it were spent by themselves, and if our financial system were upon a proper basis—if the charges for municipal local works were imposed upon the localities, and the people that reside there, and if the central Government could confine its conduct of affairs to what properly belongs to it. But so long as our Assembly is, as expressed by both sides of the House recently, converted into a municipal chamber, and the importunity of private members forces Government into unwarrantable expenses, we can have no reduction in the number of officials, or in the cost of that system which they administer.

The defences of the country will be a matter of considerable cost. War is an expensive affair, and if it amounts to a sum very large it is impossible that it can be paid out of our existing taxation. Every politician has held that when war endangers the safety of the State, the charge of its defence must fall, in fair proportions, upon those who have property to defend, and upon those who have life, trade, and family to protect. There is a common interest at stake, and there are special interests to guard. To measure these, and so fix the incidence of taxation, is a very difficult and unpopular duty; but assuredly it cannot be avoided. We may relieve the revenue by municipal charges upon localities, or we may continue our present wasteful expenditure, and supplement the deficiency by an income or property tax, or some of those other forms of impost which, though perfectly justifiable in times of danger, are always onerous, and are so especially in a new country. War adds greatly to the cost of every kind of supplies that comes across the sea. Marine assurances amount sometimes to a very large percentage, and this constitutes a weight which may rejoice the heart of some protectionists, but still tending, of course, to the general impoverishment of the people. This, however, cannot be avoided; and, in addition to this, there will be the expenses of defending the country against those enemies whose object is simply to pillage and destroy.

Every Government in succession has promised to extend municipal action, with the view of relieving our finances, as well as to call forth the public spirit of the people. But we are quite aware that every Government has had, in the private or silent opposition of members and communities, an obstacle which it is not easy to measure. The feeling is too common that, if by any means money can be extracted from the public chest by any representation or promises, a patriotic service is performed. This individualising of public interests destroys all sense of shame, and and all respect for the welfare of the State, as such. That spirit which would be, indeed, useful if called forth by local taxation and local effort, becomes a spirit of fraud and meanness when the object is to obtain money at the expense of the entire community, for the use of particular localities. How far this spirit may carry men has been seen lately in some deputations referring to railroad extension. There was a total disregard to everything but one thing—not the influence of railroads upon the welfare of the district, but their particular subservience to some spot in which the parties who are active are interested. It is this which will precipitate a change, which, though exceedingly unpopular and disagreeable in its immediate consequence, is inevitable. It is impossible for any Government to exist on our present plan, or to continue charges so oppressive.

It is, of course, out of the question to invoke common consent to any imaginable thing, but we hope that a sufficient number will be found to follow any honest and upright Minister who shall come forward with changes that are necessary to our credit, and perhaps to our safety as a community.

Notwithstanding the diversity of intercolonial politics, there is just now one subject which is occupying the attention of all the Australian Cabinets, namely, how to defend their respective capitals against any possible assault from an enemy. How to help each other is a question which will some day have to be considered; but at present intercommunication by land is not in such an advanced state as to make that assistance practicable. With an unbroken railway from Sydney to Melbourne, troops and munitions of war might be sent from one city to the other within twenty-four hours, but at present, and still more in the existing state of the roads, any such transfer of help is out of the question. The problem, therefore, for each colony is simply how to defend itself.

These colonies have hitherto known nothing of war, and it has been at all times difficult to rouse them to any sense of the possibility of danger. Money that has been voted has been somewhat grudgingly given, for men did not willingly see money invested in fortifications that might never be wanted, and which might be invested in roads and bridges which were urgently required. The reluctance to go to any large outlay has been intensified by the transition state in which the science of war has found itself ever since the Crimean campaigns. Fortifications could hardly be built without being obsolete before they were completed. The newest gun could scarcely be imported before the enemies to be feared were provided with better, and an ironclad ran the risk of being antiquated before it could anchor in an antipodean port. At the same time, while the colonies have been waiting to see what would be the best armament, the danger has been always imminent, and repeatedly has the warning been uttered that we should some day find ourselves surprised and unprepared. This is to some extent the position in which we are now placed, for though the mother country is not actually at war, it is so situated that against its own will, and even in spite of its own earnest efforts to the contrary, it may be drawn into the broil, and in the absence of complete telegraphic communication we might get the first tidings of war from an enemy's ship. If the United States, desiring revenge above prosperity, should take the opportunity of seeking war with England for the sake of soothing its wounded sentiments about the Alabama claims, the news would come most quickly to us from San Francisco, and it might come by a ship of war or a privateer. Under such circumstances the authorities ought at least to be prepared, if resistance is to be offered at all—for in war a weak and unavailing resistance is worse than none.

Our neighbours in Victoria have been reckoning up their stores, and are busily employed in putting all that they have into good order; and so far as ships, men, and guns are concerned, they seem to be better off than we are, though in ammunition they are weak. They have, too, something like the nucleus of a navy, having three vessels that can be turned to account. Fortunately for Port Jackson, it is the rendezvous in these seas for her Majesty's fleet, and this piece of good fortune has perhaps done much to lull us into our state of fancied security. It is an advantage, however, which might under certain contingencies prove to be a disadvantage, for as the fleet is not stationed here for the protection of our own city, it might, if Imperial interests required it, have to go to sea. It is in no respect under colonial orders, or amenable to colonial entreaties. Instructions from the Admiralty, given in ignorance of local circumstances, might be carried out rigidly, regardless of local necessities. We have seen in the case of New Zealand how military commanders have been reprimanded for daring, in the presence of an urgent local want, to disobey orders given in ignorance of that want, and naval commanders may not choose to subject themselves to the risk of losing place and pension simply to defend a colonial city. Although, therefore, we may reasonably hope that the navy would be an invaluable help to us in a case of real danger, we are bound to make such preparations as shall assume that we are left entirely to ourselves. In war as little as possible should be left to good luck.

During the Civil War in America, the Confederates, who had to improvise many fortifications, were very ingenious in turning to the best possible account the simple material of sand. This was notably the case with Charleston and Wilmington, and the experience of the war showed that those sand batteries stood more pounding with less damage to themselves, and less loss of life to the defenders, than would have been possible with any other material for fortification, except perhaps iron itself. A whole fleet of ironclads was kept at bay for months together by these sand batteries, aided by torpedoes and other obstructions in the water. This is a lesson from which Sydney might learn something. We have sand in abundance, and we have Volunteers, many of whom are most laudably zealous to become proficient in all the duties which may qualify them to become defenders of their country. They might be practised in throwing up sand-batteries in such positions as would command all those points where an enemy's ship would be likely to seek shelter.

The Americans also exhibited great ingenuity in devising temporary protection for the sides of wooden ships, and iron chains and cotton bales were successfully used for this purpose. Out of our large mercantile fleet we may have vessels which could in this way be turned to good account, and for this reason our available marine should be carefully inspected. Several experiments should be made in fitting up some temporary protection, and the Naval Brigade and other Volunteers should be practised in the process. In the moment of actual danger, still less in the heat of actual conflicts, it does not do to try new experiments. Success in war depends upon all evolutions required from troops being perfectly familiar to them, so that nothing needs to be explained, and the word of command is sufficient, and if any of our vessels of peace are to be turned successfully to the purposes of war, and any successful operations are to be conducted with them in the harbour, the whole process must be rehearsed till it is familiar to all who have to take part in it.

The Military Barracks.—Although the members of the Defence Commission have not yet arranged any scheme for the protection of the city and port, some changes have been made with regard to the Volunteer Corps, which will be no doubt acceptable to the force generally. The commodious barracks at Paddington, and at Dawes' Point, recently vacated by detachments of the 18th Regiment, and of the Royal Artillery, have been placed at the disposal of the Volunteers, and the staff attached to the Brigade Office have already taken possession of their new quarters. The Artillery Barracks at Dawes' Point are set apart for the use of the various batteries of the Volunteer Artillery force; and the officers' quarters and right wing of the Victoria Barracks at Paddington are now appropriated to the Rifle Battalions, who will be drilled in the parade ground of the barracks, and whose orderly rooms and other offices have been transferred from Hyde Park to the commodious buildings at Paddington. This arrangement is quite independent of any scheme of defence which may be decided on, and indeed any action with reference to the strengthening of the force, or establishing a militia, is at present regarded as premature. In order to make the men efficient it has been proposed that detachments shall be placed in barracks and drilled, each detachment to undergo this ordeal for a week; but whether this proposal will be carried into effect depends in a great measure upon the news which may be brought to us by the next European mail. Several applications from persons desirous of forming new corps have been sent in, and it is likely that many will be acceded to, and that the numerical strength of the Volunteer force will by this means be very considerably augmented. We may mention that although the headquarters of the force have been removed to Paddington, the Volunteer Office in Phillip-street will still be kept open for the public convenience, and the Commandant will attend there daily as usual.

Sydney City Mission.—Mr. Bowmaker, with the help of a few friends of the Mission, gave a tea in the Ragged School, on Tuesday evening last, to the poor among whom he labours. About one hundred persons sat down to tea, and, after due justice was done to the good things provided, the tables were removed. Mr. A. B. Armstrong was called to the chair, and wished the missionary success in his arduous work. He called upon Mr. Gully to engage in prayer. The Rev. E. Robinson, secretary of the mission, read and expounded a portion of God's Word; and the Rev. R. Sellors, and Messrs. Gully, Robens, and Bowmaker, missionaries of the society, addressed the meeting, which was closed with the benediction at 9.30 p.m., when all retired satisfied with the evening's proceedings.

The late Mr. Deniehy.—Among the thousands who have attended the Intercolonial Exhibition a large proportion will have observed among the personal memorials there presented, a bronze medallion of one whose eloquence in former years was frequently heard in public places, whose genial society was enjoyed by those of all classes, and from whose friendship ready services were derived by many during his days of influence. The head is life-size, and the truth of the portraiture will at once revive the memory of Mr. Deniehy. Those who had a personal acquaintance with him will not forget that so thoroughly did he forget his private interests, that at his death his widow and children were left in circumstances so straitened as to require the exercise of public generosity. Aid of a temporary nature was afforded, but the children were too young for self-dependence, and Mrs. Deniehy's efforts have not been successful enough to place them and herself beyond the necessity for a similar though indirect appeal. These remarks naturally preface a notice that, in order to make some further provision, Mrs. Deniehy has consented to part with the medallion. It is a colonial work of art, and the prospects of its attainment may, under the circumstances, be sufficient to bring some substantial compensation for the sacrifice.

Intercolonial Ploughing Match.—Mr. Charles Tucker, the winner of the first prize at the late Maitland ploughing match, has been matched to plough J. Poynting, champion ploughman of Victoria, for £100, to take place near Sydney about the 24th instant. The stakes have been deposited in the hands of Mr. Jackson, of Messrs. Lassetter and Co.

Dr. Bleasdale.—The chairman of the Executive Committee in Victoria for the Intercolonial Exhibition, Dr. Bleasdale, arrived from Melbourne on Sunday last. We have been requested to state, for the information of persons wishing to communicate with him, that his address is "Exhibition Building."

Seizure of an Illicit Still.—About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a thirty-gallon still was seized on the premises of Messrs. Thame, Walker, and Co., wholesale grocers and spirit merchants, of George-street, near the Royal Hotel, by Mr. Lumsdaine, chief inspector of distilleries, and Messrs. Thame and Walker, and a man in their employ, were arrested on warrant by Superintendent Fosberry and some police constables. It is understood that, at the time the seizure was made, the still, which is situated in a cellar underneath the premises, was in full working condition. The defendants have been admitted to bail. Their premises remain in charge of the police.

Excursion up George's River.—The steamer Pelican, which proceeded up George's River on Saturday last, will remain in Botany Bay, and make another trip to-morrow. She is to start from the Corporation Water Works, at Botany, at 10 a.m. Persons desirous of seeing this river have an opportunity that is not likely to offer again for some time. The particulars of fare, &c., are given in our advertising columns.

Death.—Yesterday morning an old woman named Christina Wilson, residing at the corner of John and Elizabeth streets, was found dead in her bedroom. It would seem that her demise was not altogether unexpected, as she had been in a failing state of health for a number of years past. Dr. Bell saw the body after death. The Coroner under the circumstances of the case, deeming an inquest unnecessary, gave an order for the burial of the body.

Randwick Spring Meeting.—Settling Night.—There was a very large meeting in Tattersall's Room, last evening, for the purpose of settling up on the race meeting just concluded. The bookmakers and sporting men appeared to square their accounts very satisfactorily, and, with one or two small exceptions, there was no mention of any default in payment of wagers lost. After most of the private business had been disposed of, Mr. Buchan Thomson paid over the prizes won at the meeting, amounting to £4068 5s., the principal winners being: Mr. Winch, £937; Mr. J. Tait, £617; Mr. Brown, £447 5s.; Mr. A. Town, £390; Mr. De Mestre, £325; Mr. Uhde, £209; Mr. J. Adams, £207; Mr. B. Richards, £205; Mr. Hogan, £194; and Mr. Saqui, £135. In addition to the money paid over in prizes, there was a large amount paid in sweeps. After the financial business of the evening had been disposed of, Mr. Driver was called to the chair, and the champagne flowed freely—Mr. Winch, Mr. A. Town, Mr. Brown, and Mr. Hogan being the liberal contributors. The chairman proposed, successively, the healths of Mr. Winch, Mr. Town, Mr. Brown, Mr. John Tait, Mr. Hogan, and Mr. Saqui, and complimented those gentlemen upon the sportsmanlike conduct they had on all occasions manifested. Mr. Winch, Mr. Brown, Mr. Saqui, and Mr. Hogan returned thanks. The chairman then proposed the health of the officials of the Randwick racecourse, coupled with the name of the secretary, Mr. Buchan Thomson, and the toast was very well received. Mr. Thomas West then, in a very complimentary speech, proposed the health of the handicappers, and said that the duty they had performed at the late meeting had been a very arduous one, but the close finishes of the various handicaps had proved they had done their duty well. The toast was received exceedingly well, and the business terminated.

New South Wales Chess Association.—A meeting of members of this association was held, last evening, in the chess-room at the School of Arts. Mr. District Court Judge Francis presided. The business of the meeting was the adoption of a code of rules, and the appointment of a president, two vice-presidents, and a general committee. The rules prepared by the committee appointed for the purpose were, after one or two amendments, agreed to. The second and third of these rules provide that "the objects of the association shall be to establish a central body representing the united chess-players of the colony; to arrange and conduct matches with other colonies; and to encourage and improve the study and practice of chess in New South Wales;" and that "subscribers to any chess club established in the colony shall be eligible as members, and may be enrolled as such on application to any member of the committee. Other persons desirous of becoming members shall be elected by the committee." The affairs of the association are to be managed by a committee consisting of a president, two vice-presidents, a treasurer, secretary, and four members. The other rules refer to the election of honorary members; annual, special, and committee meetings; the appointment of a selection committee when matches have been determined upon, &c. Mr. District Court Judge Francis was elected president; Messrs. Ryan and Smith, vice-presidents; and Messrs. W. H. Catlett, Hollander, Walker, and M'Rae, members of the general committee.

The Pacific Steam Route.—We learn from an Auckland journal, that the Resaca, a vessel of the American North Pacific Squadron, may shortly be expected at Wellington. The object of her visit is to take a look at the different New Zealand and Australian ports, with the view of reporting on them, in anticipation of the extensive steam traffic between them and California, which may now be confidently expected to accrue.

Fire.—On last Saturday, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the boiling-down establishment of Mr. Robert Bunting, of Botany Road, situated at Waterloo, caught fire. The fire is believed to have been accidental, and it is supposed that some boiling fat fell into the furnace. The property, valued at about £100, is uninsured.

Sydney Infirmary.—Report for the week ending 12th September:—Admitted: 24 males, 13 females; total, 37. Discharged: 22 males, 10 females; total, 32. Died: 3 males, 1 female; total, 4. Remaining in house: 143 males, 72 females; total, 215. Amount of subscriptions, &c., received, £18 5s.

St. Stephen's Church: Lecture on the Bible.—Yesterday evening, at St. Stephen's Church, Macquarie-street, a very long and instructive lecture was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Steel on "The History of the English Bible, and a plea for its revision." The lecture was illustrated with several diagrams. There was a numerous and attentive audience. The rev. lecturer gave an animated sketch of the history of the Holy Scriptures in ancient and modern times; dwelling principally upon the different versions made in the vernacular in England, from the Saxon ages down to the present day. He divided the opening part of his lecture into two periods—the Manuscript Period, and Age of Printing. In his historical *resumé* of the first of these periods (that which was antecedent to the discovery of printing in the 15th century), Dr. Steel gave much interesting information in a very concise and pleasing form, detailing the labours of the Venerable Bede, Aldred, Alfric, and others before the Conquest, and noticing what had been done, after that semi-barbarous era, up to the days of Wicliffe, the Morning Star of the Reformation. He dwelt much upon the fearless conduct of that First Translator of the Bible into English, and pointed out the many important effects of the noble work of the great Rector of Lutterworth, who, by his Vernacular Bible, had prepared the national mind for the Reformation. From the sufferings and trials of the Lollards, the lecturer passed on to speak of the general results of the discovery of printing as regarded Biblical scholarship; showing how it had indirectly tended to the revival of the study of Greek and Hebrew, by the early publication of the scriptures in those languages. The rev. lecturer next did full justice to the singular scholarship and indomitable courage of William Tindal, to whom England owed her first printed version of the entire Bible in the English tongue. This part of the subject was treated of in a very able and lucid manner, the lecturer showing by the analysis of more than one well-known passage how completely the translation made by the martyred Tindal had ultimately proved to be the basis of the present authorised version. He quoted, with approbation, the eloquent testimony borne by Bishop Ellicott to the remarkable merit of Tindal, as a translator, notwithstanding the difficulties by which that worthy was necessarily surrounded. The subsequent co-operation in the same great task, which reflected so much honor upon John Rogers, and Miles Coverdale, was also fitly commemorated; and the history of the English Bible was traced from the "Great Bible," the "Genevan," and the "Bishop's Bible," down to the present authorised version. The Roman Catholic, or Douay Version, was also spoken of by the lecturer in a spirit of liberal criticism, its merits and defects being impartially pointed out. Dr. Steel insisted in eloquent terms, on the peculiar merits of the authorised version, and explained the careful manner in which it had been carried out by forty-seven of the leading scholars and divines of the age, in which it was produced. The authorised version was completed in 1610, just one hundred years after Tindal had commenced his labours, to which so much of its excellence, as "a well of English undefiled," was justly to be attributed. All other previous English versions had been compared with this translation; no change being made where the older versions were deemed adequately to convey the sense of the original. The "Genevan version" was, he said, much more similar to the authorised version than commonly supposed, and remained for a long time in common use in the 17th century. It was proposed to revise the authorised version in the 17th century, but the project was ultimately abandoned. In the second part of his lecture Dr. Steel urged his plea for a judicious and loving revision of the authorised version, in which it was calculated (by the light of modern scholarship) that there must be not less than 1500 blemishes, or errors, it was most desirable to remove. Some of these were mis-renderings of the text, some archaisms and some words or phrases, which partially or altogether obscured the meaning. None of these things it was thought desirable to have altered, had, however, any material effect upon doctrinal truths, but our common version of the Bible ought to be made a perfect one. The lecturer quoted Dr. Tait's new (and to some rather visionary) plan for an impartial revision of the authorised version with decided approbation; and he concluded his address with an apposite quotation from the *Quarterly Review* upon this much vexed matter, on which (notwithstanding the weight of Dr. Ellicott's approval) there seems to be in the religious world a very strong opinion against the wisdom of the contemplated change in the present text. As to the policy of such a revision as advocated there were of course many present who did not agree with the lecturer; but there could be no difference of opinion whatever as to the great value of the amount of historical research which was placed by Dr. Steel before his audience upon this momentous subject.

St. John's at the Glebe.—The new church of St. John the Evangelist, in the course of erection at the Glebe, for the Anglican residents of that quarter of the city, is at length rapidly progressing towards completion. This edifice is stated to be the finest exemplar of the Old Lombardic style as yet to be found in the colony. It is built of a very carefully selected grey stone from the Pyrmont quarries; and its design and execution reflect the highest credit upon Mr. E. T. Blacket, the architect; upon the Rev. E. M. Saliniere, the incumbent; and upon the chuchwardens and other good and liberal friends who have manifested such an unfaltering and praiseworthy interest in the work. The roof of the church has been finished for some time past, and, whether viewed from the outside or from any portion of the interior, has been universally commended. It is high-pitched—as suitable for this climate—and has open woodwork within, and neat, shell-shaped slates outside. Coloured tiles for the *Sacrarium* have been generously sent home for by Mr. W. Scott, of Rosebank, at the Glebe—a gentleman who has already signalised himself by the interest he has manifested in the building of this much needed church. In the interior the basements of the pillars supporting the nave have, of late, been greatly improved by a few judicious strokes of the chisel, which (coming from a master's hand) have added to their grace without at all diminishing from their stability. The pavement in the main aisles has been laid throughout, the floor being brought up to the true level—a material change which has, in a very striking manner, brought out the symmetrical proportions of this church. The admirable stone carving of the chancel arch and of other ornamental details can now be seen to the greatest advantage. The ground has been cut away on the south-east side of the church, and conveyed thence to the south-western extreme, where a broad terrace has thus been formed, which is not only very convenient, but is, moreover, an alteration which has greatly improved the architectural effect. The hardwood flooring is on the adjacent ground, all seasoned and ready to be fixed into its appointed place. St. John's is considered by competent judges to be, in many respects, one of the most successful ecclesiastical edifices ever designed by Mr. Blacket in whose architectural taste and skill so many of our colonial churches have originated. It is thought that between £300 and £400 more will be required for the completion of this building and its fittings. The Rev. Mr. Saliniere, the incumbent (to whose energy this church stands so much indebted), is urging his friends and parishioners to aid him to complete this edifice, so that he may be enabled to get his new church opened and consecrated for use without any further delay. The adjacent temporary church—as remarkable for its homely and unpretentious appearance as St. John's will be eminent for its architectural beauty—is to be used solely as a school when the new church is opened. This building has recently been put into thorough repair, and surrounded with a new and substantial fence.

The Chinese Question in another Aspect.—The writer of "Passing Events," in the *Tuapeka Times*, says:—"Marriage is becoming deservedly popular in Tuapeka. I have been led into this train of thought by the general rush made upon the Chinamen lately by some of the female children of this town. Tiny things of from twelve to fourteen, almost before they had reached the age of puberty, are going crazy about getting married. There was one the other day who went to the Registrar, and asked him to marry her to one of the Chinamen at the camp. The Registrar wisely refused to do any such thing, and bade her go about her business, but she declared she would go and live with the Chinaman if he would not marry them. True to her word, she went to the Chinese camp, but was followed by constable Tichener, who arrested her under some Act or another—the Vagrant Act I suppose—and lodged her in the camp on the top of the hill. The only place fitted for headstrong youngsters like these is the Industrial School, where I hope this baby-aspirant to matrimony will be secured for two or three years, to cool her youthful ardour. It is only a short time ago since a child of twelve or thirteen was married to one of our Mongolian brothers on Tuapeka Flat, and it will be well to try the experiment first before allowing any other similar sacrifice to take place on the hymeneal altar."

The Narandera Murder.—It is reported in the *Wagga Wagga Express* of the 7th instant, that, on Monday last, Campbell alias Parker charged with the murder of the brothers Pohlman, at Narandera, in 1868, was again brought up on remand at the Police-court in this town. Some aditional evidence, all circumstantially appearing to connect the prisoner with the crime, was adduced, and he was then fully committed to take his trial at the Assizes, to be held in this town on the 3rd of October next. It came out, in evidence, on Monday, that after the commission of the murders the cart of the unfortunate victims had been most cleverly concealed in a clump of scrub. The saplings and bushes, it appeared, did not lie quite close enough together to shut out the view of the cart, and in order properly to conceal it, and yet not attract attention to the spot, by covering it with detached branches, which in the course of a few days would, by the withering of their foliage, have appeared conspicuously in the bush, the scrub, where necessary, had been partially cut through, and the still living vegetation was then bent down and made to lie over the cart. After the commission of the crime the murderers had evidently carried out their plans with the utmost deliberation, and in concealing the cart, burning the bodies of their victims, and breaking and smashing up their bones with a pole, which was found near the remains of the fire, had taken every possible precaution to screen themselves from detection.

School of Arts, Windsor.—The fifth of the course of lectures in connection with this institution was delivered by the Rev. F. H. Browne on Wednesday evening last. The subject of the lecture was "The Literary History of our English Bible." Mr. W. Walker, president, occupied the chair, and briefly introduced the reverend gentleman. There was a good attendance of members of the institution and other inhabitants of Windsor.

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TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

ADELONG.

MONDAY.

WILSON and Co. crushed twenty-eight tons quartz for Hargraves and Co., which yielded thirty-one oz. They commenced better stone from same claim to-day.

Weather, fine but cloudy.

GRENFELL.

MONDAY.

John Hoskins was killed yesterday by falling from his horse, leaving a wife and three children.

The Camp Hill was pegged out before 1 o'clock to-day, and shepherded by some fifty miners. Being a town reserve, no sinking was permitted.

MOULAMEIN.

MONDAY.

The present flood is some inches higher than the flood of two months back; the court-house and lock-up have been inundated for a considerable time past. The police are driven out of their quarters; the visiting justice is compelled to hold his court in a public-house. The telegraph and post offices are scarcely approachable, the flood water having surrounded the place; great inconvenience is felt. It is feared the Court-house (a brick building) will give way, the walls being already much cracked, and the whole building is in a very insecure state.

MELBOURNE.

MONDAY.

The *Argus* thinks that supplying coal to the vessels of the belligerent Powers is not contrary to the law of neutrality.

Mr. James Wilberforce Stephen has been returned unopposed for St. Kilda, and Mr. M'Kellar is a long way ahead of Mr. Martin for the Western Provinces.

The brown trout ova is hatching well at Rosedale, 500 yesterday; it is feared the Ballarat lot is destroyed by the floods.

A widow named Day has filed her schedule as administratrix of the will of Day, a chemist; the estate showed a surplus of over £1000.

Flour is steady at £12 10s. to £13.

The Albion's Isle brings teas from Hankow.

HOBART TOWN.

MONDAY.

A Commission has been appointed to value the war stores preparatory to their being handed over to the colony.

ARRIVED.—City of Hobart (s.), from Sydney.

ADELAIDE.

MONDAY.

Judge Gwynne having finally resigned the Primary Judgeship, the three Judges are to sit in Equity next week.

The result of five days' crushings at German's Reef, shows 48 oz. to the ton.

A daring burglary was attempted on Saturday, on the premises of Harrold, Brothers; a box with deeds was taken, opened, and the deeds destroyed.

The Alexandra (s.) sailed with the English mail.

NEW ZEALAND.

DUNEDIN, SEPTEMBER 4.

H. M. S. Galatea, Captain H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, arrived a few hours after H. M. S. Clio, Commodore Stirling. A farewell ball was given, at Wellington, to Commodore Lambert and the officers of the Challenger, at which the Duke was present.

The Galatea and the Clio sailed for Sydney on the 3rd instant.

The shop of Westner and Scanlan, painters, at Auckland, was burned down. The loss amounts to £3000. They are insured in the New Zealand and Victoria.

Mr. Harris, sub-treasurer of the West Coast, has been remanded on a charge of embezzlement.

THE EXHIBITION.

THE Exhibition was yesterday visited by several thousand persons, including a large number from the country districts. It is possible now to inspect the pictures and various other works of art without being constantly jostled, and there are so many beautiful and useful things worthy of notice that it will be some time before public interest ceases in the Exhibition. There was plenty of music yesterday on the organ and the pianofortes. The band also performed at intervals, and the bagpipes were operated on with an effect which was variously estimated.

Among the new exhibits are books forwarded by the trustees of the Melbourne Public Library. One of them contains statistics of the corporations and municipalities of Victoria. Some of the statements and statistical accounts are beautifully illuminated. It is to be regretted that the books are not open so that the public may form some idea of their contents. The other volumes contain a complete record of the visit of his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, with illustrations and anecdotes. The whole of the reading matter appears to have been clipped from the public journals, and the compilation was made expressly for the Melbourne Public Library.

The Exhibition was again open from 7 o'clock till 10 o'clock last night, as it will be every evening throughout the week, for the convenience of those who may be unable to visit it during the daytime, or who may desire to see the interior of the edifice when it is lit up. There could not have been less than fourteen hundred people present. Some of the visitors, on entering, wandered slowly through the various sections, on the ground floor, that they might be the better able by careful inspection, to view and appreciate the specimens—treasures of colonial industry and mechanical genius—unfolded to their gaze, others bestowed the greater portion of their time on the fine-art galleries; the paintings and photographs therein evidently offering to them many attractions. As on previous occasions, the concourse of people were most orderly. The best plan pursued by those present for forming a conception of the character of the collection of exhibits, and the magnitude of the building, was to look down from the galleries upon them; and the scattered groups of ladies and gentlemen which were lost to view from time to time through intervening trophies of imposing dimensions. Some of the casts, &c., from famous sculptures, sent in lately by Signori Guerreri and Benucci, and said to have been imported by them from Florence, occupied prominent positions, and added not a little to the attractiveness of the display. The paintings for the most part look well by night. Almost everything within the walls, including the architectural adornments of the inside, appears to great advantage by night. The services of the German band were also the source of much pleasure throughout the evening. This evening, a concert of vocal and organ music will take place, in addition to the usual band performance.

AGRICULTURE.

SECTION XII.—HORTICULTURE.

Several new exhibits were added to this collection yesterday. Mr. Mortimore, gardener to Mr. T. S. Mort, filled two stands with cut camellias. Mr. Guilfoyle also filled a stand with the same description of flowers. Mr. Henderson has added some fine azaleas and primulas to his collection of plants, and he has also furnished table and hand bouquets for the vases on the table in front of the dais. The two large vases which stand immediately in front of the dais have been filled with a beautiful collection of flowers from the garden of Sir William Macarthur. Mr. R. Walker has placed a Wardian case of ferns and some very tastefully designed wire stands near to the fountain. Mrs. Darvall, of Kissing Point, has sent some splendid specimens of mandarin, navel, and poor man's oranges, which have been placed on the tables side by side with collections of similar fruit exhibited by Mr. M'Keown and Messrs. Shepherd and Co. Some remarkably fine naval oranges are also exhibited by Mr. William Longley, of Bringelly.

NON-AGRICULTURAL.

SECTION III.—FURNITURE AND OTHER OBJECTS FOR THE USE OF DWELLINGS.

There are many exhibits in this section which have not yet been noticed, owing to the difficulty of finding them, scattered as they are over the Exhibition. There are however several which have come under our notice during the week. In class 588 Mr. J. A. Penson, of 351, Pitt-street, sends several specimens of his manufacture. The first is an improved gas lamp with a double reflector enclosed in glass, with a ring of burners inside so that neither rain nor wind will affect the light, which will burn steadily. There is very little heavy work about this reflector, and it appears much more neat in design than those ordinarily in use, and is suitable for illuminating the windows of drapers' shops and other trading establishments where a good light is required. There are several reflectors now in use at the Exhibition, which were made by Mr. Penson expressly for the purpose. The same manufacturer also exhibits several improved lamps and reflectors similar in design to that already described.

The articles sent in by Mr. A. Chisholm, of Pitt-street, are various, the principal being four Norwegian cooking stoves and sample refrigerators. These stoves are said to be well adapted for either roasting, boiling, stewing, &c., a very small supply of fuel being necessary. They may also be used as ice keepers, certainly a novel application of a fire stove. The same exhibitor shows a billiard table lamp, which will burn for seventeen hours without attention, consuming one gallon of oil. The wick lasts for six months. There is also a Bradford's washing, wringing, and mangling machine, a diamond cooking range, and an improved kerosene bracket lamp. Messrs. Fletcher, Brothers, of Park-street, exhibit a "Fire Proof Champion Safe" made in the colony, carefully and securely constructed, being apparently burglar proof, and also two register grates and a colonial oven, the articles coming from the manufactory of the exhibitor. Mr. T. J. Bown, of Bathurst-street, exhibits several gas cooking and atmospheric stoves, and in the same class Messrs. Hentrel and Patterson exhibit an urn for heating wine. Messrs. Taylor, Brothers, of Richmond, near Melbourne, send a specimen of their manufactures in the shape of a half gross of matches. A very ingeniously constructed clock will be found at the northern end of the Exhibition. It was noticed some time ago and is an electric clock, the acting forces of which are electricity and magnetism. The most extraordinary merit of this exhibit is that it requires very little winding or attention when once set in motion as the battery supplying the motive power will last for 10 years, and can be renewed at a cost of ten shillings. The clock is a most ingenious piece of mechanism, and the proprietor (Mr. F. Newman, of Newtown) may be complimented upon the production of such an article. This clock comes within the category included in Class 587, and under this head various exhibitors in watch and clock making are represented. The sister colony of Victoria sends two exhibits—one being a colonial-made turret clock and bell, sent by Mr. Thomas Gaunt, of Bourke-street East, Melbourne; and the other a gold compensated eccentric regulated hunter watch, exhibited by Mr. E. K. Pearson, of Geelong. Mr. H. F. Delarue, of George-street, sends an interesting collection of assorted watches, with various materials used by watchmakers and jewellers, and various tools used in the trade. The articles are imported. Messrs. T. T. Jones, Hardy, Brothers, and Benjamin Braun also have similar exhibits under this class. Under Class 580—Furniture, upholstery, and decorative work—Mr. J. A. Penson is the exhibitor of an improved self-acting water-closet. In some respects it is similar to those ordinarily used, but by a different arrangement of the cistern, the water comes down with great force, and by this pressure a great advantage is gained. Mr. Alfred Lance, of 140, Clarence-street, sends a similar exhibit. It is a self-acting closet cistern, designed to obviate the waste of water. The advantage which the manufacturer claims for his invention is that by a simple mechanical contrivance the same valve or tap which lets water down into the closet prevents the water coming into the cistern, and a waste is thus prevented. In Class 582—porcelain, earthenware, and fancy pottery—there are seven competitive exhibits, and one non-competitive; the latter being a pair of porcelain landscapes sent to the Exhibition by Miss Pemell, of Newtown. From the pottery of Mr. G. D. Guthrie, of Sandhurst (Victoria), an extensive collection of exhibits is sent, consisting of candlesticks, flower pots, butter pots, gingerbeer bottles, drain pipes, spirit kegs, &c. Mr. R. T. Adams, of the Victoria Filter Works, Fitzroy (Melbourne), exhibits several filters in pottery. Mr. Robert Turton, of the Waratah Pottery, exhibits a quantity of jam jars, gingerbeer bottles, and various other articles in pottery, the whole being of colonial make. Some of the bottles are well finished, and exhibit a superior appearance to those imported. Mr. Joseph Ross, of the Perseverance Glassworks, Camperdown, is an exhibitor of a number of lemonade, pickle, and medicine bottles, oil bottles, flower jars, and other articles. A number of valuable vases and china cups and plates and several cut-glass jugs are exhibited by Mr. H. Granville, of No. 203, Castlereagh-street, to illustrate the process of "riveting" or repairing damaged articles of glass, china ware, and pottery. Some of the articles are riveted so ingeniously that without close inspection the fracture can hardly be traced. There are several expensive vases, the stems of which had been broken completely off, and in these the riveting is not seen, and it was impossible to tell where the breakage had taken place. Several valuable cut-glass dishes will also be found in this collection, and as a test of the soundness of the repairs the exhibitor fills the jugs, vases, and dishes with water. This branch of trade is found very convenient where a valuable dinner or tea set is likely to be spoiled by the breakage of one or two articles which cannot be supplied without a great deal of difficulty in obtaining a similar pattern.

GEORGE'S RIVER—PICNIC.

Two hundred and fifty or three hundred gentlemen on Saturday last spent a very pleasant day on George's River. They were the guests of the Hon. Thomas Holt, of the Warren. The company consisted of members of both Houses of Parliament, gentlemen representing mercantile and monetary institutions, professional men, civic dignitaries, and others who regard the water question as of more than ordinary importance. They arrived at Sans Souci between ten and half-past, and after a *dejeuner a la fourchette*, went on board the Pelican, which had been brought from Sydney. The steamer left Sans Souci, or Rocky Point, about eleven. To most of those present the scenery was entirely new, and it may be said that they have added considerably to their geographical knowledge. It is superfluous to say that the trip was pleasant. Everybody enjoyed it, and many expressed surprise at the capacity of the river, and the great width of some of the creeks and reaches. The banks resemble those of Middle Harbour. The windings of the river present the appearance of a chain of lakes, and a few miles from Sans Souci it would puzzle a stranger to find his way again to Botany Bay, some of the creeks being as wide as the river itself. The boat steamed fourteen or fifteen miles up the river, which is navigable as far as Liverpool, where the dam about which so much has been said, is constructed. The source of the river is far distant, on the south of the road from Appin to Bulli, near the "Green Swamps," where it is entered on Sir Thomas Mitchell's map as Toggerai Creek. After flowing for about twelve miles in a northerly direction it receives Bulli Creek and O'Hare's Creek, then Bow Bowing Creek and Bunbarry Curran Creek. On the Botany side of the Liverpool dam it receives Cabramatta Creek, Prospect Creek, Orphan School Creek, Harris Creek, Dedman's Creek, Mill Creek, Saltpan Creek, and the Woronora River. There are some fine bays near the mouth of the river, which debouches into Botany Bay on the other side. Cook's River (which strange to say has at times been spoken of as though it were George's River) discharges into the small bay on the north side. The principal bays in the river are known as Double Bay, Oyster Bay, Gwawley Bay, Woolooware Bay, and Townsend's Bay. The points on the river where dams may be constructed and weirs made on the solid rock of course attracted special attention. The topic of conversation was water, the best source of supply, and the comparative merits of rival schemes.

After dinner, which was served on board the steamer,

Mr. T. S. MORT proposed the health of the Hon. T. Holt, and after some complimentary observations said the company present were indebted to him (Mr. Holt) not only for the information he had afforded them with respect to this splendid river, (he supposed he would like to be able to say "reservoir,") but also for his hospitality. (Cheers.) He believed Mr. Holt had done good service in making them acquainted with George's River. They were all amazed at its capacity for storage. (Hear, hear.) He was not now going to enter upon a question as to whether this was to be the source of supply or not; but he would say that whatever course the Legislature might take with reference to this most important subject, he was satisfied that the service rendered this day by Mr. Holt would not be lost. (Cheers.) He had shown them a source of supply sufficient to furnish an abundance of water to the largest city ever congregated together; and whatever the result might be, he deserved their thanks. (Cheers.)

The Rev. Dr. LANG cordially concurred with his friend Mr. Mort in the estimate he had given of the services Mr. Holt had rendered to the colony. Those services could not be fully appreciated by any who were then present; but the voice of posterity would accord him the meed of praise which was his due. (Hear, hear.) It was his conviction that the experiment Mr. Holt had proposed to the colony ought by all means to be tried before we went to the Blue Mountains or the Nepean. (Hear, hear.) There would be an abundant supply in these splendid lakes. He considered Mr. Holt to be one of the great patriots of New South Wales, and he (Dr. Lang) was most happy to have an opportunity of expressing his cordial assent to the meed of approbation that had been expressed by his friend, Mr. Mort, in reference to the services Mr. Holt had rendered, and was rendering, to the country. (Cheers.)

The toast was drunk enthusiastically.

Mr. HOLT returned thanks, and, after some observations in regard to personal friendships, said he was glad to have been the means of bringing together so many gentlemen to see what a magnificent river this was. He had seen some of the most beautiful lakes in England and Switzerland; and, if hon. gentlemen did not want mountains a thousand or two thousand feet high, they need only dam this river to have a series of fresh-water lakes equal to any in Europe. In his opinion, there would be no difficulty in making an efficient dam if only they gave it sufficient slope. (Cheers.)

Mr. DISTRICT JUDGE FRANCIS proposed the toast—"Mrs. Holt and Family," which was received with much applause, and suitably acknowledged.

Mr. HOLT then proposed the health of Professor Smith (President of the Water Commission).

Professor SMITH, in returning thanks, said he considered this excursion a shrewd and philanthropic way of advocating the George's River scheme. (Laughter and cheers.) He admitted that, after having seen this river, the scheme looked much more tempting. (Cheers.) There was no doubt that here there would be a magnificent reservoir. There never had been in fact any question as to the superabundance of the supply. Three hundred and seventy square miles were drained by this river. The supply of Melbourne was obtained from an area of fifty square miles. The probable quality of the water which might be obtained from George's River had been debated, and was to a certain extent undecided; but there was no parallel fact to determine that question, and his impression was that they might "chance the quality." (Hear, hear.) He thought we could never expect another supply so good as the present. But if there was not enough of the present, it would be necessary to go to another source, and he believed this (George's River) would supply water of a fair quality. (Hear, hear.) He thought that upon the whole, although there was a doubt—a reasonable doubt—they might chance it, and expect a fair quality of water. (Cheers.) The scheme might be allowed to rest entirely on the engineering principles; and in regard to those he did not feel qualified to speak. He was glad, however, to hear Mr. Young express an opinion that it was only a question of money, which he put at a figure much lower than that which would be required to complete the Nepean scheme. Let, however, the engineering question be fully examined. In a work of this kind the soundest economy would, in his opinion, be to send to England for a hydraulic engineer of experience and high professional standing. It was, perhaps, hardly fair to go into those matters on such an occasion.

Mr. HOLT then proposed the health of Mr. Alexander Kennedy Smith, of Melbourne.

Mr. SMITH returned thanks. He said that twelve months ago he had occasion to visit George's River, and to speak in its favour before the Sydney Water Commission, but from what he had seen to-day, he was more than ever convinced of the feasibility of the scheme. The only difficulty was an engineering difficulty, and that was simply a question of expense. When, twelve months ago, he gave his evidence on this question before the Commission, he was taken unawares. Having, at that time, been only a few hours in the vicinity of George's River, he was not in a position to give such evidence as he would be able to give now that he had seen so much of the river. He thought the Government ought to have an accurate survey made of the drainage area and sections of the river, but he doubted the expediency of sending home for engineers. There would be found in Great Britain very few engineers who had had the opportunity of investigating into a watershed of three hundred and seventy square miles. (Hear, hear.) The first thing a British engineer would have to do here would be to unlearn a good deal.

The toasts, "Mr. Young" and "Mr. Mort" were proposed, and suitably acknowledged.

On returning to Sans Souci, a number of the party went ashore, and the remainder took a trip into Botany Bay. The steamer Pelican will remain for a week in the bay. She will leave the Botany Waterworks at 10 o'clock on Wednesday, and Saturday next, and return to Botany before evening on each of those days, so that those of the public who desire to see for themselves may have the advantage of a trip up the river. It is not likely to be so agreeable as the picnic on Saturday, but it will nevertheless afford a favourable opportunity to all who take an interest in the water question to put themselves in a proper position to deal with the George's River scheme. The arguments in favour of this scheme are set forth, and the objections to it are replied to, in a pamphlet, which was sent with the invitations, and which, no doubt, can be easily obtained.

BILLS OF LADING SIGNED BEFORE SHIPMENT OF GOODS.

AT a special meeting of the Committee of the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce, held on Monday, the 5th September, 1870, Mr. J. H. Blackwood, the President, in the chair, the following report of the sub-committee on the above subject was considered, and after full discussion, was adopted; and the secretary was instructed to forward copies to other Chambers and to the correspondents of the Melbourne Chamber at European, Eastern, and American ports. The report was as follows:—

Since this matter was referred to the sub-committee in June last, they have given the subject considerable attention, and now beg to submit the following report:—

The practice which forms the subject of the following report is this:—

Masters of ships, at the request, for the convenience, and on the guarantee of shippers, sign bills of lading for goods not actually received on board. So far as this custom has prevailed at the port of Melbourne, it is understood that, in most cases, the goods signed for are delivered at the railway sheds for conveyance to the ship, are there held to the order of the agents of the ship for that purpose, and, until actual shipment, are covered by policies of insurance which protect the master. But we fear that the practice has not been kept within such limits, and that in some instances bills of lading have been signed for goods still in store, or even before arrival in Melbourne. It is proper to mention, however, that the usage is by no means confined to Melbourne, or to other Australian ports; but is common, and has long been practised in other parts of the world, including India and China, and at New Orleans, and is not unknown at some ports of Great Britain. The origin and prevalence of the practice here is due to many causes—first, doubtless, to the desire of shippers to possess immediately a negotiable instrument, either to procure funds or to cover a credit already obtained from their banker; to the desire again of the bankers to hold security for advances already made on the faith of documents to follow, and to their eagerness to purchase exchange for the purpose of remittance; further, it is promoted by the excessive competition of shipping agents and masters of ships to obtain freight.

The questions herein for the consideration of the Chamber are twofold, and relate *first* to the legal aspect of the matter, and *secondly* to the moral tendency of the custom described.

I. As to the *legal* side of the subject, the main practical issue is this:—Is a bill of lading, signed by a shipmaster for goods known by him and by the so-called shipper to be not in fact laden on board, a valid security to an endorsee holding for value without notice of these facts? For it is at once assumed that "as between the original parties," to quote the dictum of Chief Justice Tindall, "the bill of lading is merely a receipt liable to be opened by the evidence of real facts;" and it will be seen that an endorsee with notice of the real facts is in no better position than the party under whom he holds. Now the subject of the validity of such a bill of lading to an endorsee for value subdivides itself into two questions: (1.) Is such a bill of lading conclusive against the master of the ship? (2.) Is it conclusive against the owner?

So far as the master is concerned, the statute law is clear both in the Imperial and the Victorian Acts. The former—viz., *The Bill of Lading Act*, 18 and 19 Vict., c. 111—runs as follows:—

"Section 3. Every bill of lading in the hands of a consignee or endorsee for valuable consideration representing goods to have been shipped on board a vessel shall be conclusive evidence of such shipment as against the master or other person signing the same, notwithstanding that such goods, or some part thereof, may not have been so shipped, unless the holder of the bill of lading shall have had actual notice at the time of receiving the same that the goods had not in fact been laden on board: Provided that the master or other person so signing may exonerate himself in respect of such misrepresentation by showing that it was caused without any default on his part, and wholly by the fraud of the shipper or of the holder, or some other person under whom the holder claims."

The Victorian Act—viz., *The Instruments and Securities Statute* 1864, 27 Vict., No. 204, under Part III., relative to bills of lading, Sec. 39—is simply a transcript of the Imperial Act, except that the proviso at the end of the section just quoted is omitted in the Victorian Act.

Thus far as relates to the bill of lading being conclusive against the master. But—(2.) Is it conclusive against the owners of the vessel? It is manifest that this is much the more important question of the two, for the value of recourse against a master only would, in the majority of cases be exceedingly doubtful. To assist in ascertaining the liability of owners in such a case, it is advantageous to quote a passage from Abbott's *Law of Merchants, Ships, and Seamen*. Referring to the Imperial Act, Section 3, already quoted, it is stated in a footnote, page 283, of the 11th edition:—

"This section does not make the bill of lading conclusive against the owner or owners, but against the master only."

And again, in the text above, we find this clear statement:—

"When a bill of lading, signed by the master in the usual form, but for goods which were never received on board, had been deposited according to the custom of merchants, with the plaintiffs, by the parties to whom the master had delivered it, as security for advances by the plaintiffs to them, and had been endorsed by them to the plaintiffs, together with a bill of exchange drawn by them, and afterwards dishonoured, owing to the non-delivery of the goods mentioned in the bill of lading, it was held that the plaintiffs could not recover, in an action on the case against the owners of the ship, the amount for which the bill of lading, if true, would have been good security."

The authority for this opinion is the decision in the case of *Grant v. Norway*, and with the view of showing the *principle* of the decision we quote the following admirable remarks of the Judge who tried the cause:—

"A master is general agent for his owner, to do all acts necessary for the conduct of the vessel; but this power is subject to several limitations. He may take up money for the repairs of the vessel, but not if such repairs are unnecessary; and he may contract to carry goods for freight, but not without freight. So he may give bills of lading for goods received, but he cannot do so for goods not on board. The master's authority is to do acts that are usual, and the very nature of a bill of lading shows that it is to be given for goods on board, for it always describes the goods as shipped."

This doctrine is also clearly laid down in Maclachlan's "*Treatise on the Law of Merchant Shipping*, in Chap. VIII., on Affreightment," page 339:—

"The master, who is the bailee of the goods to carry them in his owners' vessel, is the person to sign the bill of lading. He thereby binds himself and his owners to the performance of the contract. He is not their agent, however, to sign a bill of lading for goods which he never received on board; and if he should do so, they are not bound by it, even to a holder for valuable consideration and without notice."

These quotations seem to put the question beyond a doubt, and we need only add a concluding sentence from Abbott's Treatise, page 282:—

"Such a bill of lading ought not to exist. Mr. Justice Buller (in the case of Lickbarrow v. Mason) suggests that the holder of it might have an action against the master who signed it, for fraud."

The only point in connection with this which requires further attention is, what effect the acquiescence of owners in such a practice might have upon their relation to the holder of a false bill of lading. The direct sanction of an owner, if such an unprecedented stretch of confidence be conceivable, might make him liable; but implied authority, whatever its effect, would certainly be very difficult of proof, and affords too vague and precarious a ground for prudent bankers or pawnees of bills of lading to place any reliance upon.

II. As to the *moral* aspect of the custom in question. It is manifest that a bill of lading given in the manner described *is* open to a suspicion of fraud; and in the event of any hitch in the arrangements, the negotiation of such a document must place a reputable merchant in an unpleasant predicament. Fraudulent intention may not be imputed, but it is impossible to escape the reflection how readily such a spurious document could be made an instrument of fraud. Hence the dangerous moral tendency of such a custom is apparent, and it need hardly be remarked that under favouring circumstances the transition from the appearance of evil to the reality is not difficult; and that with the apparatus of dishonesty complete and ready to hand, a man may under the pressure of difficulties succumb to temptation. It is, therefore, the duty of the Chamber of Commerce to give an unhesitating and unequivocal condemnation of this usage. No scandal, so far as we know, has arisen in Melbourne in connection with this practice, and we regard this as creditable to our mercantile community; but we have not far to seek for a practical commentary upon the ultimate consequences of the practice. Take the accounts given in the *Times of India*, as recently extracted in the *Argus*; there we find this system producing its legitimate fruit in elaborate and gigantic swindles at Bombay. It would be tedious to recapitulate the details of the "Teresa" and the "Aurora" cases, which within a week of one another produced a culmination of practical result which outweighs all special pleadings in favour of the usage. The magistrate who investigated the former case said, in reference to the alleged custom of signing bills of lading in advance, "that the fact of so signing was a lie," "bad law and bad morals." The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce is taking measures to put down this practice, and it will be wise in this Chamber to adopt a similar course, without waiting to be driven to it by the painful teaching of actual experience.

Undoubtedly a certain amount of inconvenience may be caused to some by a rigid adherence to the principle of signing bills of lading only when goods are in fact laden on board, but this will apply only to a small number, for whom it is inexpedient to make special provision.

When goods are represented by two sets of documents—one the bill of lading and relative marine insurance policy, in the hands of an endorsee for value—and the other a railway receipt and floating fire policy in the hands of a ship agent or shipmaster—it is easy to see that, in the event of loss before shipment, serious complications may arise, to avoid which the only safe course is to observe strictly the rule herein advocated. Certainly the cessation of the practice condemned in this report will be hailed as a great boon by masters of ships and ship agents, and not less will it be esteemed a benefit by bankers and financial firms, whose interests may be so seriously jeopardised by the continuance of the custom.

Melbourne, 29th August, 1870.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

THE City Coroner held an inquest yesterday, at the Ovens Hotel, Pitt-street, touching the death of a woman named Emma Rochester. Sarah Thompson deposed that she resided at North Shore; the deceased, who was her sister, would be about 38 years of age, and a native of Henley on Thames, Oxfordshire (England); deceased's husband died about six weeks ago, and had left one little boy—now living; she had been in the colony about nine years; she last saw her alive on last Saturday fortnight at her residence at North Shore; she appeared to be in good health, which so far as her knowledge extended she had always enjoyed, and when she last saw her she told witness that she had never felt better in her life; she thought from her appearance that she was dropsical, but she never knew her to have been under medical treatment; in consequence of the long illness of her husband her circumstances had not been good lately; she had heard the deceased complain of spasms in the stomach. Eliza Marshall deposed that she had known the deceased for five years; her husband died eight weeks ago that day; she had seen deceased almost daily during the period of their acquaintance, and she had complained occasionally of severe pains in the stomach, which doubled her up; to witness's knowledge, deceased had been seized with those pains three or four times during the last six months, and hot fomentations and other remedies had to be used; deceased was a very sober woman; about 2 o'clock on Sunday morning deceased came to her window, knocked, and asked her to get up, saying that she had got these dreadful pains in the stomach; she gave deceased some pepper in water, and used a hot iron and other remedies, and she said that she felt relief; deceased then went up the lane home; about twenty minutes to 1 o'clock, on Sunday afternoon witness being sent for, visited deceased and found her in bed shivering, as she had before seen her; she got better and witness left, but visited her again about 5 o'clock in the afternoon and found her still in bed, but pulseless and apparently dying; she never spoke and died shortly after her arrival; witness sent for Dr. Fortescue; deceased had, as regarded diet, been living very poorly lately—not taking sufficient nourishing food; she observed lately that she was getting weaker and weaker; she worked very hard. Ellen Rush, also residing in Union-lane, gave as regarded the chief points in the evidence of previous witness corroborative testimony. Dr. Fortescue deposed that he saw the dead body of deceased about half-past 5 o'clock on Sunday evening; he examined the body. He had heard the evidence that had been given and had come to the conclusion that Mrs. Rochester must have been the subject of some serious organic affection either of the abdominal viscera or heart, the exact nature of which could not be determined without a post-mortem examination; and that her death resulted from natural causes. The jury returned a verdict accordingly.

GOLD COMMISSIONERS—ARE THEY REQUIRED?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—The discussions that took place in the Legislative Assembly on Thursday last on the motion for adjournment, by Mr. Baker, member for the Southern Gold-fields, in order to give vent to his new grievance—the want of a gold commissioner at Braidwood—will be read with interest by all concerned in gold-mining, as it touches what is in reality the *principal* grievance the miner now labours under in pursuing his laborious and ill-paid occupation.

From the report of the speeches made on the motion, it is painfully evident that our "collective wisdom" is still in a fog on the question of gold-fields' management, and it is to be hoped that the evidence and report of the Commission of Inquiry, when presented, will be read by them carefully before they again attempt any discussion on this subject.

The necessity for gold commissioners will, I think, be convincingly proved by the evidence taken before the Commission, for there cannot be a doubt in the mind of any person at all conversant with gold-fields and their management, that if it is desired to have the law equitably administered, the gold-fields effectively worked, and the revenue collected, such officers must be in existence. By the Gold-fields Act of 1866, Mr. Wilson practically abolished the office of gold commissioner, against the advice of many experienced men, deputing the duties of the office to Justices of the Peace. Mr. Wilson has evidently had some little Californian experience, as his plan is a modification of what was there called the "Alcalde" system of government, but in his bungling effort he forgot that in that free and independent country, the miners of every locality made their own mining regulations, and elected their own "Alcalde;" a wide difference from the system here of the Executive Government making all regulations (without consulting the miner), and appointing the Justices in the same manner, the cause of failure is therefore readily apparent.

There can be no doubt that before the present Gold-field Act became law, there were too many gold commissioners by half; every little mining locality had its commissioner, who, for want of active employment, brought the office into great disrepute; but if, in Mr. Wilson's spasmodic effort at economy, he dismissed all these officials but three, it does not follow that he acted wisely—justly or even economically—for I can prove that since 1866 the revenue *proper* of the gold-fields has largely decreased—not that the gold-fields have been less productive, but that the revenue has not been collected—a duty for which the three commissioners were retained, but which they have, strange to say, never efficiently performed. The reason why the Minister for Lands ought to know, but I am pretty certain, if asked, he would fail to explain.

The office of gold commissioner is one that when filled by a competent man materially aids in the development of a gold-field. He exercises a power exceeding that of any judge. He decides the title to valuable property in many cases in a most summary manner, under a code of laws which of necessity leaves much to his *discretion* in administering it, thus practically in many cases debarring the miners working under it of any appeal from his decision. He is also entrusted with the collection of the local revenue of his district, a duty I have never seen efficiently performed in this colony but by one officer. In administering a code of mining regulations it is essential that the commissioner should be well "posted up" in the technicalities of mining, to enable him to intelligently comprehend the merits of each mining dispute. Without such knowledge his decisions must, of necessity, be unreliable, and, as is often the case, his ignorance will lead to discontent and the development of a grievance—two causes of worry to Ministers that could easily be avoided by not permitting the principle of "careful manœuvring" to bias them in making such appointments.

Convincing proof has been abundantly shown, during the past two years, of the great inconvenience and hardship inflicted on the miner by the want of an adequate staff of gold commissioners, for I contend it is a serious hardship for a miner to be compelled to travel twenty miles to see a commissioner about some matter—often a trifling one—connected with the occupation of his claim, the neglect of which may jeopardise his title to it, and render him an easy victim to the enterprising jumper. With the working miner time is money, and it is too much to expect that he should be compelled to travel twenty miles, in order that he may be enabled to earn a precarious livelihood, when by an intelligent system of management he could be exempted. If space permitted, I could illustrate this in a manner that honorable members could comprehend, and perhaps then they would be inclined to think that gold commissioners were a necessity, and their duties such as the "great unpaid" or ignorant stipendiaries cannot perform satisfactorily.

It is impossible to station the present staff of police magistrates in such a way that they can visit every mining locality, large and small, in their respective districts once a week—which is just what is required—no doubt much more could be done by these officials to carry out such a periodical visiting than is done at present. There are no practical difficulties in fixing one day in each week, or seldomer as the case may require, to visit outstations for the purpose of hearing disputes, collecting revenue, and generally transacting the business required under the mining regulations. It will be said, that such a time-table for working a district could not be made workable, but I say it can, and I speak from experience. There are some two or three districts in the colony, but not more, that require subdivision, and the appointment of an additional officer. To carry out such a plan satisfactorily, compel each officer to send in a monthly report and return of the duty performed by him, accompanied by a declaration of its correctness, and I venture to assert there would be fewer complaints heard such as Mr. Baker, in his peculiar manner, endeavours to ventilate. Such returns would be valuable as references, and as a guide in improving the existing grossly defective system of gold-fields management. Until a Mining Department is organised in a manner suited to the wants of this colony, I do not see how our gold-fields can either be well governed or systematically developed. Such a department, instead of costing £30,000 a year, as Mr. Hoskins sapiently observed, would not cost more than one-fifteenth of that sum, and its benefits would soon be apparent to the most obtuse unit of our "collective wisdom."

I, in common with many others connected with gold mining, fail to perceive how much practical benefit can accrue from the labours of the Commission of Inquiry now in existence, as, from its composition, it is evident that the principle of "careful manœuvering" has been only too successful.

Pleading the importance of the subject of this letter as my excuse for intruding so largely on your valuable space,

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

ORO.

MISSING ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—Since the arrival of the mail steamer Geelong, the universal cry has been—Where have our newspapers gone? "*Echo answers where?*"

On the 2nd instant I received a letter from Scotland informing me that four newspapers had been stamped and posted along with said letter; but, strange to say, not one of them has come to hand, and in reply to a letter written by me four months ago, my friends give their distinct assurance that they forward from two to three papers every mail, via Suez, yet for the last three mails previous to the one now in, none has been received by me. Surely, if a newspaper be properly addressed, stamped, and posted, it ought to reach its destination the same as if it were a letter; but such does not seem to be the case, and as I am not the only disappointed individual, perhaps some of your numerous readers will be kind enough to inform me where the hitch lies.

If any of the Post Office officials wish to read them, I have not the slightest objection, at the same time I think the party they are addressed to ought to have the first perusal; and as a struggle is now going on between France and Prussia, home papers are eagerly and anxiously looked for. When on this subject, I may inform you that the monthly summary published by you, and forwarded to my friends every month, has been duly received by them, why, therefore, do I not receive those which they send?

SCOTCHMAN.

Appin, 10th September.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—In reply to the letter signed "A Practical Hatter" which appeared in Friday's *Herald*, I beg to say the public are not in any way misled or deceived, as stated; for by referring to the Exhibition catalogue, it will be seen that I exhibit felt hats of various shapes, made of material imported from abroad; and on a table outside the case is a felt hood as imported, showing to any one desirous of knowing just what I mean, and no more, viz., that from a shapeless mass of felt the smart hat in the case was *made*.

Now, as to the statement that no shell hoods have been made in the colony since Mr. Uther gave up (though that is a great mistake). I say more the pity it should be so; and may not "Practical Hatter's" want of energy and want of skill have done much to bring about that state of things? Further, I deny that shell hats are finished in all the hatting establishments in Sydney, and that "Practical Hatter" well knows.

I can guess at "P. H.'s" motive for standing up in defence of the public. Certainly he is not advancing the cause of native industry. And now I invite "P. H." to pay my workshops a friendly visit; he will there learn what may be useful to him, viz., to be diligent in doing good.

C. F. PRIDDY.

450, George-street.

HOMEBUSH RACES.

THE entrances closed yesterday afternoon, at half-past 4 o'clock, at the Royal Hotel, for the following races:—

HOMEBUSH TRIAL STAKES.

For two-year-olds. To be run at Easter, 1871.

Mr. A. Town's c c by Tarragon—Lady Mary
——— b f by Tarragon—Fairy
——— br f by Lord of the Hills—Regina
Mr. J. Tait's b f by New Warrior—Io
——— b c J. L.
Mr. J. Stewart's b h Priam
T. Lamont's ch c Ambassador
W. Forrester's b c Blue Gown
——— b c Game Cock
Chaaffe's c c The Acorn.

HOMEBUSH HANDICAP.

Mr. Uhde's g h Kaiser, 5 years
Tait's b c Quack, 4 years
——— c c Earl, 5 years
Ivory's c h Bylong, aged
Tarrant's c m Hebe, 5 years
Hogan's b c Eli, 5 years
Mr. Brown's b c Endeavour, 3 years
W. Forrester's br h Australian Buck, 5 years
Flannery's br h Charlton, 4 years
J. Driscoll's br m Juanita, 4 years.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NOTICES OF QUESTIONS AND MOTIONS AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

TUESDAY, 13TH SEPTEMBER.

QUESTIONS.

MR. HILL to ask the Secretary for Lands,—1. The names of the sheep inspector and his assistants, their respective salaries, and their respective duties? 2. If any scab is known to exist in New South Wales; and, if so, where? 3. How many sheep have been in quarantine for the last twelve months, and from whence they came, and by whom inspected? 4. Does the Inspector receive any salary for the office he holds in the Brands Office; and, if so, how much? 5. Is the Chief Inspector in receipt of a salary or fees, as director in a joint stock company; and, if so, how much per annum?

Mr. Hill to ask the Secretary for Public Works,—How many tons of firewood have been delivered by train at the Newtown and Sydney stations, respectively, during the last twelve months, and the revenue derived therefrom at each station?

Mr. G. A. Lloyd to ask the Secretary for Public Works,—1. What is still necessary to be done before the Staiths at Newcastle can be made available? 2. How soon will the work required be performed, and the Staiths ready for employment? 3. What depth of water is there where vessels will lie to receive coal from the Staiths?

Mr. Buchanan to ask the Colonial Secretary,—Is it true that Miss Osburn, the superintendent nurse at the Sydney Infirmary, compelled one of the nurses, commonly called Sister Annie, to attend the worship of the Church of England, conducted by the Rev. Mr. Allworth in the institution; and that, notwithstanding the nurse Annie stating that she was a Presbyterian, and declining, in consequence, to attend the services of Mr. Allworth, Miss Osburn insisted upon her so doing, and held out a threat of dismissal if she persisted in her refusal?

Mr. Webb to ask the Secretary for Public Works,—1. Has a train of owners' trucks, loaded exclusively with coal, ever been dispatched from Bowenfels to Sydney? 2. If not, upon what experience was that calculation made on which the present tariff for coal in owners' trucks on the Western line is based? 3. What would be the actual expense incurred in hauling a train of owners' trucks, loaded with coal, from Bowenfels to Sydney? 4. If a ton of coal can be carried thirty-five miles in owners' trucks for 2s. 4d., can it not be carried succeeding distances at the same, or a less rate. 5. Would not a diminished rate of speed, such as would amply suffice for coal traffic, occasion less wear and tear, and consequently be less expensive than the present goods trains? 6. Does the cost per train mile run, recently stated in this House, include the expense of maintaining the line, the wear and tear of rolling stock, and the salaries of the whole staff of officials? 7. Would not the same staff of officials suffice for the carrying on of a largely increased traffic? 8. If so, would not an increase of traffic reduce the cost per train mile run? 9. Does the charge for the conveyance of sheep by rail cover the cost incurred in the performance of that service?

Mr. Dangar to ask the Secretary for Lands,—1. How much per run are the Crown appraisers paid for appraising same? 2. Do the Police Magistrates, or Commissioners of Crown lands, who have been appointed to appraise runs on behalf of the Crown, receive extra pay or fee for so doing, or travelling expenses? 3. Has any provision been made for the performance of the Police Magistrates' duties during their absence appraising runs?

Mr. Dangar to ask the Secretary for Lands,—1. Is the Government aware that the old Namoi Road from the Willow Tree has been sold to, and fenced in by, free selectors and others, notwithstanding, until so closed, this road has been in use for nearly thirty years? 2. That the residents of the North Western Districts will be compelled, if this practice continues, eventually to go to Quirindi before they can turn off, thereby causing great inconvenience, and the probability of a large expenditure being required to make the Quirindi Gap passable for drays, &c.? 3. Will any steps be taken to remedy this evil, and to give the public the use of the old road referred to?

OTHER BUSINESS—NOTICES OF MOTIONS:—

Mr. Parkes to move,—1. That a select committee be appointed, with power to send for persons and papers, to inquire into and report upon the working of the Government Printing Office. 2. That it be an instruction to such committee to consider the expediency of restricting the publication of documents of limited public interest, and directing the employment of the office more generally to the issue of scientific and other reports and writings of permanent value in relation to the colony. 3. That such committee consist of Mr. Cowper, Mr. Piddington, Commander Onslow, Mr. W. Forster, Mr. Allen, Mr. Jennings, Mr. Windeyer, Mr. Garrett, Mr. Wisdom, and the mover.

Mr. Ryan to move,—That the petition presented by him on the 2nd September, from certain Catholic clergy and laity of Penrith, against the Matrimonial Causes Bill, be printed.

Mr. Watson to move,—That an address be presented to the Governor, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the table of this House,—copies of all letters, correspondence, or other papers, which have passed between Mr. George R. Dibbs, the Collector of Customs, and the Treasurer, respecting the seizure of a boat, landed from the barque Clara Hargraves, from Liverpool, in July last.

Mr. Watson to move,—That an address be presented to the Governor, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the table of this House,—copies of all letters, papers, and correspondence, notices, minutes, or other documents, which have passed between Landing Waiter Reed, the Collector of Customs, the Treasurer, Mr. Bayley, and Mr. George R. Dibbs, respecting the value for duties of certain goods imported by Mr. Dibbs, in the barque Clara Hargraves, from Liverpool, from 10th July last to present date.

Mr. Parkes to move,—That a system of immigration suited to the circumstances and wants of the colony is essential to the public welfare. 2. That a bill to provide for this object ought to be introduced by the Government at an early date during the present session. 3. That the foregoing resolutions be communicated by Address to his Excellency the Governor.

Mr. Macleay to move,—That an address be presented to the Governor, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the table of this House copies of all correspondence and other documents in the possession of the Government, having reference to the appeal of the Attorney-General of New South Wales against the decision of the Judges of the Supreme Court in the case of the Queen v. Macpherson.

Mr. Spring to move,—That an address be presented to the Governor, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the table of this House, copies of all correspondence relating to the dismissal of Mr. H. W. Wright, inspector of telegraph line at Tenterfield.

Mr. Lackey to move,—That the petition presented by him on the 9th September, from Captain Sadleir, R.N., in favour of the Matrimonial Causes Bill, be printed.

Mr. Egan to move,—That the petition presented by him on the 8th September, from the Roman Catholic clergymen and laity of the town and district of Cooma, against the Matrimonial Causes Bill, be printed.

Mr. Lee to move,—That the report of the Select Committee on the petition of "Mr. Alexander Walker Scott—land taken by Hunter River Railway,"—brought up by him on 29th March last, be now adopted by this House.

Mr. Lord to move,—That this House will, on Tuesday next, resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole, to consider of an address to the Governor, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to cause to be placed on the Estimates for 1871 the sum of £1000 for the erection of a gaol at Forbes.

Mr. Lord to move,—That this House will, on Tuesday next, resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole, to consider of an address to the Governor, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to cause to be placed on the Estimates for 1871 the sum of £300 for the erection of a court-room and watch-house at Dandaloo, on the Bogan River.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Matrimonial Causes Bill Reported; adoption of report. Cattle Sale Yards Act Amendment Bill; second reading. Cemeteries Regulation Bill; consideration in Committee of the Whole of the propriety of bringing in a Bill to regulate Cemeteries.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

MONDAY EVENING.

THE Customs revenue received to-day was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Brandy	£441	7	11
Gin	489	12	5
Liqueurs, cordials, or strong waters ...	9	10	6
Whisky	110	10	11
Rum	433	0	0
All other spirits	189	10	0
Wine	82	0	2
Ale, porter, and beer (in wood) ...	31	5	0
Tobacco and snuff	237	18	0
Cigars	15	0	0
Tea	387	11	0
Coffee and chicory	70	8	4
Sugar, unrefined	150	4	0
Dried fruits	55	1	1
Rice	29	4	4
Opium	30	0	0
Pilotage	44	9	0
Ad valorem	265	19	10
Total	£3012	8	6

The Nereus brings 7700 cases geneva, part of original cargo from Rotterdam. The Helene, from Hamburg, is in ballast.

The import markets opened with great firmness on the part of holders, who, in some cases, asked advanced rates upon those quoted at the end of last week. There was a moderate inquiry for country supplies, which did not lead to any large purchases. Breadstuffs are steady at late rates. Sydney millers quote best flour at £14 10s. to £15. Adelaide, in bakers' lots, was sold at £14 10s. to £16 10s. Victoria and country flour is in good supply, and prices unaltered. Leading brands of bulk ale are held for £8; good second brands have also advanced. For brandies, quotations are very irregular. We heard of no sales of any importance above 7s.; small lots are said to have been quitted at a higher figure. Rum rules very firm, and geneva of large contents is not to be had in first hands. Bottled ale and stout is unaltered, with a full supply. Salt is very dull; sales of a retail character have been made at £2 15s. to £2 17s. 6d. for coarse Liverpool. There was not much done in sugars pending the sale of the Tacite's cargo by Messrs. Bradley, Newton, and Lamb, to-morrow, Tuesday. Teas continue depressed. The Cleator (s.) is expected here on Friday with a portion of the first shipment of the season from Foo Chow. The Albyns Isle, from Hankow, with a cargo of the new crop arrived at Melbourne to-day.

Messrs. Mort and Co. will offer for sale at their warehouses, Circular Quay, to-morrow, Tuesday, the "St. Ann's," "Dotswood," "Hillgrove," and "Eridge" stations as advertised.

Messrs. Morgan, Brothers' tobacco circular of July 1st is as follows:—

The past month has been very different in character to the preceding one for North American tobacco, the sales summing up not much over half those reported in our last, and inquiries for all descriptions have been extremely limited. The home trades have purchased but sparingly; and for exportation we learn there have been various orders in the market, but at prices under the views of holders. Shippers of tobacco from the States continue to speak of high prices for that which they now hold here, and what is to come forward, as there will be a strong inducement to retain the finest descriptions both of leaf and strips by the American manufacturers for their own use. Some strips have already been sold at prices that paid the putter-up better than sending them to this market, and this no doubt in the end will considerably curtail our stock of the superior classes of leaf and strips, which have heretofore been put up expressly for this market. There are conflicting accounts of the growing crop; in some instances the drought has materially interfered with the planting and growth of the crop, and the present scarcity of labour is against the possibility of a large crop being secured, even should all other circumstances prove favourable. Imports: 125 hogsheads. Deliveries: 859 hogsheads against 1019 hogsheads in the corresponding month of last year. Stock: 13,305 hogsheads, against 11,764 hogsheads in 1869; 17,222 hogsheads in 1868; 19,973 hogsheads in 1867; 22,856 hogsheads in 1866; 19,792 hogsheads in 1865; and 15,958 in 1864. Virginia leaf and strips have only been moderately dealt in; in the former but a small business has been done, whilst the latter have been in rather better demand, but transactions have been upon a limited scale; prices continue firm, and holders are less disposed to make concessions. Kentucky and Missouri leafs and strips have comprised the chief sales made during the month; the former of middling and fine classes for home-trade purposes, with a fair inquiry for exportation, which has not at present resulted in sales, holders being disinclined to accept prices that are a trifle under current rates. In strips the business consisted of a few sales made of parcels round, the general demand having been but trifling; prices continue without alteration. Maryland and Ohio: Stocks of both descriptions are but small; prices for fine coloury classes are above the reach of buyers. Havannah Cigars have experienced but little inquiry, ordinary classes difficult to place; finer sorts bring full prices, but a small supply, however, is to be found on sale. Havannah tobacco continues neglected by the trade, although some fair to good parcels are now offering at very moderate rates. Yara and Cuba: The stock but small, and little of really fine quality to be had. Manila Cheroots and Cigars: In moderate demand, a portion of the last arrivals of the former were sold at auction on the 30th ultimo at fair prices, of the latter there are not many offering. Manila leaf is without alteration, and we have but few transactions to note. The samples we have seen lead us to think that the quality of the crop of 1869 is not superior to that of the previous year. Columbian (Ambalema, Gibbon, and Carmen): Transactions have been of a most limited character; really fine qualities are much needed. For Palmyra only a few inquiries, which, however, have not resulted in any sales worth reporting. Esmeralda in moderate demand; fine qualities scarce. Brazil of good quality in demand; few sales have been effected during the month. Paraguay, Porto Rico, and Arracan: None on sale. German: Of the old crop suitable for cigar purposes, as also good cutting strips, difficult to obtain, our market being almost bare of these classes. Dutch is still scarce, the prices ruling here not being such as to induce shippers to send forward any quantity. Java: Manufacturers have bought but sparingly during the past month; a fair stock now offering. Japan: Since our last we have to report the arrival of about 1300 bales, the bulk of which was offered at public sale on the 30th ultimo, and realised good prices. St. Domingo: Very little offering; supplies of fresh well butted leaf would meet with a ready sale. Algerian: Only fine coloury descriptions sell freely, ordinary and mixed almost unsalable. Turkey has been more inquired for. A parcel offered at public auction on the 30th ultimo realised fair prices. Greek: A small parcel recently arrived was readily placed, leaving our market now nearly bare. Macedonian: Stock of good quality quite exhausted. Hungarian: A moderate business done. A small parcel represented to be of fine quality may be shortly expected. Negrohead operated in only to a limited extent. Cavendish, although held for full rates, has been again dealt in freely, more particularly in the finer descriptions. Stalks and Smalls: Dull of sale.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

DAWSON AND CO.—At their Pitt-street Yards, at 11 and 12, Thoroughbred and other Horses, Pony, Vehicles, &c.

HENFREY AND TOOHEY.—At Railway, at 10, Hay, Straw, &c.; at Exhibition Ground, Prince Alfred Park, at 3, Sheep-washing and other Machinery.

G. M. PITT.—At his Yards, Annandale, at half-past 3, Fat Bullocks.

BUTLER AND INGLIS.—At Railway, at 10, Hay, Straw, &c.

S. GRAHAM.—At Railway, at 10, Hay, Straw, &c.

ELLIS AND CO.—At Railway, at 10, Hay, Straw, &c.; at Depot, at 12, Butter, Bacon, Fruit, &c.

T. R. SMITH.—At Railway, Hay, Straw, &c.; at Square and Compass Yards, at 12, Milch Cows and Poultry.

W. FULLAGAR.—At Annandale Yards, at 3, Fat Bullocks.

C. MOORE AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11, Boots and Shoes.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, AND LAMB.—At their Warehouse, at 11, Sugars, the Ketch W. S. Fox; at 309, George-street, at 11, Statuary, Vases, &c.

MORT AND CO.—At their Sale Rooms, Circular Quay, at 11, Dotswood and Eridge Station, with Cattle, Horses, &c., Queensland; Hillgrove Station, with Cattle and Improvements, North Kennedy District, Queensland; St. Ann's Station, with Cattle, Horses, and Improvements, South Kennedy District, Queensland.

LISTER AND SON.—At their Rooms, at 11, Unredeemed Pledges.

GOSPER AND MOSES.—At Railway, at 10, Hay, Straw, &c.

WELLS AND JAMES.—At Railway, Hay, Straw, &c.

G. H. LOSEBY.—At Railway, at 10, Hay, Straw, &c.

J. B. NORTH AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11, Drapery, Clothing, Blankets, Hats, Carpets, &c.

A. MOORE AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11, Tweeds, Clothing, Drapery, Cloth, Hosiery, Watches, Jewellery, &c.

G. HURLEY AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11, Drapery, Clothing, &c.

DASTARDLY ACT.—Some years ago (says the *Braidwood Dispatch*) it used to be a customary thing upon the Clyde Road, when a team got "stuck up," as it was called, and the dray had to be left whilst its driver was procuring assistance, for some miscreants to cut off the shafts, take off the wheels, and tumble them over the side of the mountain. We had hoped that such cowardly work as this had been given up, but we find that it has not. A day or two ago a dray got bogged in one of the chain of holes designated by the name of the Braidwood and Araluen Road, and its driver having procured a lighter dray, proceeded to take away the loading by degrees, but whilst absent from the dray (a new one by the bye), some mischievous wretch chopped off both shafts, thereby inflicting a very serious loss on the carrier.

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UNFEELING AMUSEMENTS.

(*Porcupine.*)

If people who frequent theatres and such like places of amusement would give but a little consideration to the deeds of inhumanity, overwork, and positive cruelty which are enacted behind the curtain, and which must be undergone to produce the glitter and effervescence which are constantly maintained before it, we think they would learn to practise much forbearance towards grown-up actors, and would demand that they should be spared the infliction of being amused, or rather pained, by the unnatural exertions of juvenile ones. When a young man or woman "takes to the stage," as it is termed, it is understood that in choosing this as their vocation, they have made the full calculation of the fatigues and extraordinary exertions of mind and body which must necessarily be undergone. But when children are made to take part in contributing to public amusements, it is not to be expected that they can have any idea whatever of the amount of labour and hardship that is called for in training and in sustaining their part on a public stage. They are too young to know anything of this; and, although the temporary elasticity of their nature compensates for any extra efforts they may be called upon to make, this must not be taken as in justification of their being made to undergo extraordinary trials of endurance. They are not consenting parties, because their understandings are not sufficiently matured to enable them to judge accurately of the nature and consequences of the labours they engage in. The responsibility, therefore, lies, in the first place, with those who have the guardianship of children—and there is always some one who lays claim to this charge; in the next place, with those who bargain for their services; and lastly, in a large measure, with those who patronise and countenance such unseemly exhibitions.

The parent who will, for the sake of a few shillings a week, submit his child nightly to the vitiated atmosphere of a crowded theatre, the late hours she must keep, and the injurious work she has to perform, must be a soulless brute; and those who trade in her feeble powers, and thrust her forward to the gaze of a gaping, thoughtless audience, must be equally sordid and unfeeling. Of course, we are not now speaking of those exceptionable cases where the introduction of a juvenile character is necessary to the complete elucidation of a piece, and where the child has little or nothing to do beyond presenting its diminutive appearance two or three times in the course of the evening, and giving utterance to a few prattling sentences of dialogue. It is to the credit of respectable dramatists that, as a rule, they avoid the introduction of juvenile characters in their plays. What we allude to are those cases where children of, say five to ten years of age, are employed at music-halls and miscellaneous theatrical entertainments, and compelled to sing three or four songs and perform several dances during the evening, with, perhaps, the additional torture of two or three encores. The fun and merriment caused by juvenile antics may, to some, appear amusing, but the amusement derived must be of the shallowest kind; and those who fancy they are entertained by the unnatural patterings of youngsters, must be possessed of very small minds. That boor in the gallery opens his ponderous jaws, shouts "Hencore" at the top of his voice, and indulges in a coarse laugh when he sees the tiny performer make her appearance in response to his rude call; that more refined churl in the stalls wipes his opera-glass, gives a vague chuckle, and joins in the applause by tapping the floor with his cane; whilst that gorgeously dressed lady in her private box twirls her fan, and ejaculates "Chawming," Highly-intellectual people—great perception—noble feelings; a poodle-dog, a loose woman, or a cock-fight would throw them into raptures, quite as delightful as the splendid fun they now seem to be enjoying.

For our part, we cannot witness such performances, and it is very rarely we do so, without feeling pained at seeing the poor young creatures overtaxing their feeble powers, in order to gratify the vulgar tastes of a senseless crowd. It is discreditable that the regular employment of persons of tender years in theatres and music-halls should be unrestrictedly permitted. Children are protected against themselves and the cruelty and oppression of rapacious employers in the factory and the workshop. Why should they be allowed to be ill-treated on the stage? The same authority which takes cognizance of the morality of the play and the length of the petticoats, should also extend its protection to those who are unable to protect themselves.

THE FRENCH PRESS.—A short time ago the *Figaro* chose to make some comments on the late Lord Clarendon, and gave to its readers an absurd story. It informed them that, when an exile in London, Prince Louis Napoleon was in want of money, and he bethought of applying himself to the Earl of Clarendon, of whom he asked a loan of £5000. Lord Clarendon at once wrote a cheque for the amount, and the Emperor ultimately repaid the principal, with interest in the shape of the French Commercial Treaty. This impudent libel is of course false in every respect. Lord Clarendon was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland at the time of Prince Louis Napoleon's residence here, and was not Secretary for Foreign Affairs when the Treaty of Commerce was negotiated. The whole story is one of those wilful fabrications with which the French Press is rife. The Imperial Government have chosen to prosecute the paper for this insult to the Emperor. The editor, M. de Villemessant, on receiving the summons, writes an impertinent letter, which he prints, signing himself "Votre respectueux et devoué contribuable et justiciable"—that is, your respectful (not subject, but) liable to taxes and tribunals. The editor then fills the whole of his paper with all that he can rake up likely to be unpleasant about Strasbourg, Boulogne, and Ham, and promises to continue the disagreeable subject. Of course the Government would have done wiser not to prosecute. The *Figaro* has supported it throughout the *plébiscite*, but has now sinned in the perpetration of one of those vulgar stories which none but the most stupid of its readers could believe. M. Ollivier, however, has thought fit to prosecute the libel, and has thus placed his hand in a hornet's nest; for these second-rate French papers are edited by "Bohemiens" who are not capable of comprehending the extent of the faults they commit, while they are more than alive to the judgment that may be visited upon them, for this editor has rendered himself liable to at least six months' imprisonment. The penalty will, however, only advertise his journal, while he will amuse himself with attacking the Emperor—his life, his Court, his Government—in a style which can only be compared to that of the infamous *Queen's Messenger* which only appeared in this country to be universally scouted. In France, however, they manage these things worse, and there is a public which will read libels and trash which could never find a parallel sale on this side of the Channel.

FRICTION OF STEAM-ENGINES.—The difficulties, says the *Engineer*, which lie in the way of ascertaining by actual experiment what the frictional resistance of an engine is, are very great; and to this cause, no doubt, is to be attributed the greater portion of the existing ignorance of the subject. The obstacles in the way are of two kinds. In the first place, it is very difficult to put a dynamometer or brake on large engines, whereby to ascertain their duty; and, in the second place, the amount of friction varies not only in different engines, but in the same engines in a very extraordinary way. As regards the first difficulty, we can, in the case of pumping-engines, ascertain precisely how many foot-pounds of work an engine actually gives out in the shape of useful effect, while the indicator shows the work done in the piston; but from these data it is impossible to calculate engine-friction exactly, because our calculations are complicated by the greater or less efficiency of the pumps. It is possible that nothing can be more deceptive than the results obtained from pumping-engines, and therefore we have no hesitation in rejecting their aid in dealing with questions of engine-frictions. Practically the only generally available test is the indicator used with the engine light and the engine loaded; but diagrams taken thus do not account for the extra friction due to the performance of work, though useful to some extent in their way; but no investigation of the qualities of an engine can be regarded as complete unless the dynamometer is used as well as the indicator.

THERE is a woman in town looking for her husband, who came down from the cow counties some weeks ago with 200 dollars in his pocket to make some purchases, and has failed to give an account of himself. The other day she visited the dead-house, and, lighting upon a particularly unpleasant corpse, proceeded to throw her arms about its apology for a neck, and do a little orthodox crying and kissing. Another lady standing by was observed chewing her handkerchief with an expression of suppressed merriment. Upon the completion of the above scene, the latter lady approached the afflicted creature and gravely inquired if she had known the deceased during life. Receiving a surprised affirmative, she innocently remarked that she was glad of it, as she did not like to have strangers fooling about her Jim. The performance that ensued is best described by an eye-witness; we were not there.—*San Francisco News Letter.*

DRAPERY, HABERDASHERY, ETC.

JUST OPENED, 9 cases new Summer TWEEDS. J. WILSON, 624, Brickfield-hill.

JUST OPENED, 2 cases Black CLOTHS and DOESKINS. J. WILSON.

JUST OPENED, 2 cases Boy's HATS and CAPS. J. WILSON, 624, Brickfield-hill.

JUST OPENED, 3 cases White and New Regatta SHIRTS. J. WILSON, 624, Brickfield-hill.

JUST OPENED, 2 cases Gingham, Alpaca, Zenella, and Silk UMBRELLAS. JOHN WILSON.

JUST OPENED, 3 cases New Silk Ties, Scarfs, Handkerchiefs, Collars, &c. JOHN WILSON.

JUST OPENED, 3 cases Silk, Angola, Chintz, and Saxony Crimean SHIRTS. JOHN WILSON.

JUST OPENED, 2 cases New Linen-faced Paper COLLARS. J. WILSON, 624, Brickfield-hill.

TRIMMINGS—Newest and cheapest, wholesale and retail. W. C. KELK, opposite Royal Hotel.

FRINGES.—A new lot of JACKET FRINGES, of good styles and value. W. C. KELK.

PRINTS. PRINTS.—New Patterns, colours guaranteed; also printed brilliants. W. C. KELK.

GRENADINES in worsted, mohair, and silk, new fancy ditto for dress. W. C. KELK.

DRESS GOODS, in NEW MAKES, and all prevailing shades. W. C. KELK.

ROSETTES in White, Blue, Pink, and Rose Satin Ribbon; five sizes, from 6d each. W. C. KELK.

FINE Pillow LINEN, and good SHEETINGS in every useful width. W. C. KELK, opposite Royal.

13 CASES OF MILLINERY AND DRAPERY (Vide Import Entries, HERALD, September 2nd), ex Damascus, and now opening at 261, 263, and 265, Pitt-street,
E. WAY,
Importer from the manufacturers of
SILKS, SHAWLS, MANTLES, DRESSES, LONDON AND PARIS MILLINERY,
Hosiery, Gloves, Stays, Ribbons, Underclothing and Baby Linen, Blonds, Tulles, Laces, Haberdashery,
FAMILY MOURNING. WEDDING OUTFITS.
Every article in Manchester goods at reasonable prices.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S OUTFITTING, BABY LINEN, AND MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

BARGAINS in real Lace Goods, at THOMAS BAKER'S, opposite Cathedral.

REAL MALTESE Lace Collars, 1s; excellent patterns. THOMAS BAKER.

REAL MALTESE Lace Collarets, new shape, very cheap, 4s 6d. Thomas Baker, opposite Cathedral.

REAL HONITON Lace Chemisettes, Stomachers, and Pocket Handkerchiefs. Baker, opp. Cathedral.

JAPANESE SILKS, in all new plain colours and shapes, 2s 11½d yard. W. C. RENWICK, King-st.

JAPANESE SILKS, in white and plain colours, brocaded, 35s 6d full dress. W. C. RENWICK, King-st.

BLACK Silk MANTLES, magnificently trimmed satin lace and fringe, 23s 6d to 35s 6d. 86, King-street.

NOVELTIES in MANTLES, models having been copied, sold cheap. W. C. RENWICK, King-st.

DRESS MATERIALS, all the new makes, in plain colours and printed alpacas, 5s 11d dress. 86, King-st.

NEW GRENADINES, warranted to wash, 3½d per yard; new camlets, 5½d. W. C. RENWICK.

WHITE CALICO, 4½d, fine and stout makes, wide widths, remarkably cheap. W. C. RENWICK.

LADIES' Fancy Straw HATS, in all the new shapes, from 9½d each. W. C. RENWICK, 86, King-st.

M. J. MURPHY, 251, Pitt-street,
for
Mantles,
Millinery,
Shawls,
Parachutes and Umbrellas,
French Flowers,
Cambric Slips,
Goods of a high order, and purchased for PROMPT CASH in the Paris and London markets. Prices moderate.
Lace Mantles and Shawls, purchased at a large discount, will be offered at equally low prices.
The Mantle, Millinery, and Shawl House,
251, Pitt-street.

THE LADIES' OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE,
102, King-street,
Next Mr. Hollingdale's, Jeweller.

Miss BURKE, late of Farmer and Co.'s, invites an inspection of her NEW SPRING GOODS, comprising
FRENCH AND ENGLISH MILLINERY,
moderate prices.
STRAW BONNETS AND HATS,
moderate prices.
SILK WALKING JACKETS, stylish,
moderate prices.
LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING,
manufactured from Horrockses' longcloths,
most approved shapes.
MODERATE PRICES.
LADIES' MORNING DRESSES,
in printed cambric and Swiss muslins,
MODERATE PRICES.

Miss BURKE,
LADIES' OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE,
102, King-street,
Next to Mr. Hollingdale's, jeweller.

SHIP DAMASCUS.—H. COLEMAN, importer of Umbrellas and Parasols, has just received a choice assortment of Summer Goods. Umbrellas and Parasols recovered. 115, King-street East.

ALPINE FELT HATS,
Superior quality, only 7s 9d.
One case, just opened.
RUSH and ROUSSEAU,
618 and 620, George-street, Brickfield-hill.

SHIRTS, SHIRTS.—Gentlemen's superior EUREKA SHIRTS, 32s the half-dozen; fittings of the best Irish Linen. M. A. HUGHES, Shirt Manufacturer, 590, George-street, near Bathurst-street.

COUNTRY Gentlemen now visiting town are reminded the present is a favourable opportunity to have their measures booked, thereby, when sending orders from the country, avoiding the uncertainty and risk attendant upon self-measurement.
J. EXTON, Tailor, &c., 301, George-street, Sydney.

W. HOWES, Tailor, best materials, fit, and workmanship; lowest charges. 88, King-street.

TAILORING. TAILORING.
The Cheapest House in the Colony—
W. HOWES, No. 88, King-street, Sydney.
A splendid assortment of Woollens to choose from.
Every garment well made, well shrunk, and a perfect fit guaranteed.

LIST OF PRICES TO ORDER.

The Edinburgh or Galatea, in witney or cloth, to order, from	£1 10 0
Black cloth suits, complete, to order, from ..	3 0 0
Tweed or melton suits, to order, from ..	2 10 0
Black trousers, to order, 15s, 17s 6d, 20s, 22s 6d	1 5 0
Tweed trousers, well shrunk, to order, from ..	0 15 0
Black cloth paget or walking coats to order, from	2 2 0
Fancy silk mixture suits, to order, from ..	3 0 0
Ladies' riding habits, to order, from ..	3 3 0

Suits made to order in six hours, if required.
Note the address—W. HOWES, Tailor, Habit-maker, &c., 88, King-street, Sydney.

TO LADIES.—Just opened, a few cases French Lasting Boots, with fancy stitching. B. Cocks, George-st.

LADIES' extra quality Kid Boots, with fancy stitching, in newest designs. B. COCKS, George-street.

JUST OPENED, Children's French Lasting BOOTS, in all sizes. B. COCKS, George-street.

LADIES' White Marcella, White Kid, French Bronze Kid, and other Dress Boots. B. COCKS, George-st.

LADIES' FANCY KID BOOTS. CALLAGHAN and SON.

CHILDREN'S LASTING BOOTS. CALLAGHAN and SON.

GENTS.' EVENING DRESS BOOTS.—CALLAGHAN and SON.

WEST END BOOTS.—Just opened. CALLAGHAN and SON.

CALLAGHAN AND SON, 397, George-street, opposite the Royal Hotel.

BUILDING MATERIALS, ETC.

CEDAR SASHES, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12, cheaper than pine sashes. GOODLET and SMITH, 483, Geo.-st.

FOREIGN and COLONIAL TIMBER of all kinds. DOORS, casements, sashes, mantelpieces, &c., on hand or made to order, of thoroughly seasoned cedar or pine. GALVANIZED IRON, sheet lead, zinc, nails, screws, &c. DRAIN PIPES, chimney pots, paving tiles, fire-bricks, &c. GOODLET and SMITH, Saw Mills, 483, George-st.

DRAIN PIPES at reduced prices, 3-inch 3d, 4-inch 4d, 6-inch 6d, 9-inch 1s, 12-inch 2s, 16-inch 4s, and 18-inch 5s per foot; chimney pots, firebricks, &c. GOODLET and SMITH, Surry Hills Pottery, and 483, Geo.-st.

400,000 FEET Foreign and Colonial Pine. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

500 000 FEET hardwood, cedar, doors, sashes, ROLFE, Circular Qy.

PARTRIDGE'S Galvanizing Works and Colonial Oven Manufactory, 109, Bathurst-street.

CORRUGATED and plain galvanized iron gutters, ridgecaps, rain water tanks, baths. PARTRIDGE'S, Bathurst-street.

REGISTER and half-register Stoves, kitchen ranges, English, Scotch, and American cooking Stoves, colonial ovens. PARTRIDGE'S, Bathurst-street.

PAPERHANGINGS at cost price. E. CURTISS is Selling off on account of leaving the colony.

PAPERHANGINGS.—E. CURTISS must clear out the whole of the stock, as he has disposed of his business to Mr. H. Groth, of Bridge-street, who will take possession on the 1st January, 1871.

PAPERHANGINGS, Oils, Paints, &c., at cost price, they must be sold regardless of price. E. CURTISS.

PAPERHANGINGS.—Call and see the prices before purchasing elsewhere, as they must be sold. E. Curtiss.

PAPERHANGINGS, from 3½d per roll, by the bale. WALTER RENNY, Royal Blue House, Pitt-st.

PAPERHANGINGS.—Beautiful Satin Papers, 1s 6d per roll; very elegant, 1s 9d roll. Royal Blue House.

PAPERHANGINGS, in gold, 3s 6d to 10s 6d per roll, the best in the colony, at 170, Pitt-street.

PAPERHANGINGS, Decorations, Figures, Medallions, and everything in papers. Royal Blue House.

PAPERHANGINGS.—All new goods, ex latest arrivals. No clearing out of old stock. 170, Pitt-st.

PAPERHANGINGS, Oils, Colours, Glass, Varnishes, Gold Leaf, Gold Mouldings, Kerosene Oil, White Lead, all qualities, and every article usually in stock, at lowest market rates. W. RENNY, Royal Blue House.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES.—Best quality.
ALL SIGHTS, 10s 6d PER PAIR.
W. MAC DONNELL and CO., 386, George-street.

BEST LONDON MADE WATCHES.
W. MAC DONNELL and CO.
(late Brush and Mac Donnell), 326, George-street, respectfully solicit the attention of purchasers to their extensive stock of ladies' and gentlemen's first-class watches; also to their improved keyless watches, which wind and set without a key.
They can confidently guarantee the performance of their watches, as they keep none but those made to their order, and imported by themselves.
Ladies' fashionable jewellery in variety; also gentlemen's 18-carat gold albert chains, each link bearing London Hall mark.

THE UNDERSIGNED have for SALE.

Brandy—Hennessy's	Wire Rope, galvanized
Brandy—Arbouin's, Marett, and Co.	Fencing Wire
	Cement—White, Brothers'
Geneva, various contents	Whiting, 3 cwt. casks
Clarets, finest qualities	Muntz's Sheathing Metal
Ale—Shepton Mallet pale	Boiler Plates
Jeffrey's	Paints, White Lead, &c.
Bass's, by R. Porter and Co.	Pint Pickles, Salad Oil
	Woolpacks—side and end
Stout—R. Porter and Co.	Cornsacks—3 bushels, 2¼ lbs.
Jeffrey's	White Herrings—½ barrels
Younger's	Preserved Provisions
Coffee—Ceylon and Java	Red Herrings, Mackarel, &c., &c.
Rice—Java, small bags	
Salt—Liverpool coarse	Kippered Salmon, Curried Rabbit.
Barcelona Nuts	
Paper and Paper Bags	

J. R. CATTELL and CO., 129, Pitt-street.

WINES and SPIRITS at a reduction on usual Sydney charges, of the following brands:—
BRANDY—Martell's, Hennessy's, and other brands, draught and bottled
RUM—30 o.p. and real Jamaica, in cases, low
WHISKY—Scotch and Irish, draught and bottle
GIN—Key, JDKZ, various contents, reduced
OLD TOM—Burnett's, Lowndes's, Heddle's
SCHNAPPS—Woolfe's, pints and quarts
GINGER WINE and RASPBERRY BALM—Heddle's, Scotch. Price low
PORT and SHERRY—draught and bottle, various qualities, at a reduction
PORTER—Guinness's, Scroggie's, Borthwick's, Dawson's
ALE—Tennant's, Bass's, Joule's, Dawson's
CURACOA, Moselle No. 2, Claret, &c., &c.
D. MITCHELL and CO., Wine and Spirit Merchants and Wholesale Grocers, 426, George-street.

THE NEW KEROSENE LAMP burns without a chimney, and gives as much light as two chimney lamps. There is no light equal for brilliancy, safety or economy. STANFORD and CO., 307, George-street.

EXHIBITION VICTORIAN COLLECTION AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—Prices of any of our Implements can be obtained from our Sydney Agents, Messrs. F. LASSETTER and CO., 421, George-street.
WILDING and CO., Melbourne.

COARSE SALT, in strong bags, Soda Crystals, in small casks
Coir hawsers, 7 to 11 inches
Oregon timber, assorted sizes
On SALE.
GEORGE R. DIBBS,
127, Pitt-street.

COACHMAKERS' MATERIALS.
HICKORY WHEELS COMPLETE, 1½ to 2 inch; shafts and poles
Extra rims, hubs, or spokes, plated hub-bands
Lazy backs, buggy bows, whiffle trees, seat arms
PATENT, HALF-PATENT, and COMMON AXLES, extra boxes
ELLIPTIC and SIDE SPRINGS, felloe rivets, tire bolts
Axle clips, shaft tips, American bots and nuts
Piles, coach wrenches, washers, augers, adzes, chisels, &c.
Buggy, carriage, and mail coach lamps, with lenses and patent reflectors
Buggy steps, whip sockets, apron knobs, beading
Flat irons, top props, stump joints, pole crabs
MALLEABLE IRONWORK—all kinds required by the trade
Raw and boiled oil, turpentine, varnish, japan
Dry and ground white lead, colours of all kinds
Brushware and all other requisites for coachbuilders.
W. S. FRIEND and CO.,
Wholesale Ironmongers, 181, 183, 185, York-street.

RICHMOND RIVER SAW MILLS. Orders taken for rough and dressed Mountain PINE by the proprietor.
JOHN KEEP, 16, 18, 20, Barrack-street.

PLOUGHS, AND EXTRA FITTINGS.
Ransome and Sims's PLOUGHS, complete
Extra shares, breasts and rests, frames, slades, and every other fitting for the above makers' ploughs.
JOHN KEEP, 16, 18, 20, Barrack-street.

FENCING WIRE.—Ryland's and Whitecross Wire Co.'s best annealed, drawn, all sizes, Nos. 2 to 12, W.G.
Galvanized wire netting, ½ to 3 inch mesh
Black and galvanized wire staples and wire strainers.
JOHN KEEP, 16, 18, 20, Barrack-street.

FOR SALE, one second-hand 4½ portable Steam ENGINE and Circular SAW. Mort's Dry Dock.

CORN SHELLERS.—Colonial-made Corn Shellers, a superior article, 40s each. P. N. Russell and Co.

SHEEP WASHING JETS.—WRIGHT and EDWARDS'S Patent. Section XIII. Exhibition.

HORSEHAIR, Morocco, and Roan Skins on SALE. M. A. WORMS and CO., Wynyard-lane.

TANKS. Tanks. Tanks.—For SALE, 400 gallons; £4. Apply E. E. SMITH, Struth's Wharf.

HERBERT'S FAMILY GLUE POT. No house or office complete without one. It will save 50 times its cost price, 6d. To be had at ELLIS'S, 230, Pitt-street, opposite Farmer's.

KEROSENE.—On SALE, the best, cheap. Pioneer Kerosene Oil Depot, King-street West.

THE ONLY TOBACCO fit for use is SAYWELL'S Royal Navy Honeydew. Try it and prove the fact. A week's supply for 6d, at 4, Park-street. A considerable allowance made to the trade.

PRODUCE, PROVISIONS, ETC.

FLOUR AND WHEAT.
ADELAIDE FLOUR—Duffield's superfine
Hart's superfine
Magarey's superfine
Adelaide superfine — various country brands
Duffield's household
LAUNCESTON SUPERFINE FLOUR
VICTORIAN SUPERFINE FLOUR
Also,
ADELAIDE WHEAT
LAUNCESTON WHEAT
NEW ZEALAND WHEAT
For SALE, by the undersigned.
BEILBY and SCOTT.
Samples at Counting-house, Pitt-street North.

JOSEPH WEARNE, Anchor Flour Mills, foot of Bathurst-street, Sydney.
Superfine Flour, Seconds, Kiln-dried Corn-Flour, &c.
The best and cheapest in Sydney.

JAMES PEMELL and CO., Parramatta-street, and opposite Railway Station Gates, Sydney.
Superfine Flour, best Seconds, Kiln-dried Corn Flour &c.
Best quality, lowest prices

FLOUR ON SALE.—Hart's, Colman's, Noarlunga, Field's, and Alexander's superfine Adelaide; also Households, and Victorian, and Californian. C. WILSON, 64, Macquarie-street.

DOWN AGAIN! DOWN AGAIN!
6234 dozen fresh Eggs, only 7d per dozen
Very best Butter in Sydney, reduced to 1s per lb.
1200 dozen Dawson's India Pale Ale, quarts, 6s dozen; 5s 6d by the case, guaranteed sound
500 cases Dick and Sons' Pale Ale, quarts, 20s per 3 dozen case
94 cases Dick and Sons' Pale Ale, pints, 2 dozen for 9s; 4s by the cask
600 dozen Bothwick's quart Porter, 8s single dozen
850 tins Devoe's screw nozzle American Kerosene, only 2s 6d gallon by single tin
233 boxes finest Tea in the colony, only 23s per box.
C. KIDMAN, 158, South Head Road; Paddington; corner Campbell and Castlereagh streets, Haymarket; 100, William-street; corner of Lower George and Essex streets; and corner of Parramatta and Harris streets, near the Railway Bridge.

LEA AND PERRINS'
Celebrated
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
Declared by connoisseurs to be the only GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.
The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to ASK FOR LEA and PERRINS' SAUCE, and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.
Some of the Foreign Markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.
Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see name on wrapper, label, bottle, and stopper.
Wholesale and for export by the proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.
Agents — MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO., Sydney.

BREAKFAST.
EPPS'S COCOA,
GRATEFUL and COMFORTING.
The CIVIL SERVICE GAZETTE remarks:—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."
Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in ¼ lb., ½ lb. and 1 lb. tin-lined packets, labelled—
JAMES EPPS and CO.,
Homœopathic Chemists, London.

HAMS, prime, just landed. J. R. CATTELL and CO.

BARCELONA NUTS, just landed. J. R. CATTELL and CO.

CORN, CORN, CORN, 2s 6d, 2s 9d, and 3s; 60 lbs. to the bushel. GEORGE WELLS, Market Wharf.

POTATOES, Potatoes, Potatoes, 3s 6d per cwt. GEORGE WELLS, Produce Agent, Market Wharf.

POTATOES.—Superior Samples now landing ex Planter from Warrnambool, and Tien Tsin from Launceston. HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf.

POTATOES, Potatoes.—A prime Sample of Warrnambool now landing. Brown and Son, Corporation Wf.

POTATOES.—Prime sample Warrnambool, now landing, lowest current rates.
WILSON, HARDY, and CO.,
Market Wharf.

WHEAT AND FLOUR.—First brands, South Australian.
LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME.

TEAS, ex STEAMER CLEATOR,
FIRST OF THE NEW SEASON'S JUST ARRIVED, on SALE by
LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME.

MARYLAND WINE, bottled by T. Barker, Esq. Agent, J. MALONY, William-street.

FALLON'S Albury Wines, Guinness's Stout, Tennent's Pale Ale. J. MALONY, William-street.

BACON.—Corn-fed Bacon from the Paterson, in splendid condition. JOHN MALONY, Wm.-st.

SWALLOW and ARIELL'S celebrated BISCUITS. Wholesale Agent—W. H. ARIELL, 119, Sussex-st.

G. BENCRAFT and CO.'S Victorian Oatmeal, in 7, 14, 28, & 112 lb. bags. W. H. Ariell, Sussex-st.

MELBOURNE MOULDS, Yellow, Mottled, and Soft SOAP. Agent—W. H. Ariell, 119, Sussex-st.

STOCK AND STATIONS.

DAWSON and CO. are instructed by Joseph Page, Esq., to sell privately, the Shorthorn BULL, NOBLE ARTHUR 1st; to be delivered at Grafton. Noble Arthur 1st, out of Cameo (imported) by Noble Arthur (imported), was bred by R. L. Jenkins, Esq., Nepean Towers.

PURE SOUTHDOWN RAMS.
For Private SALE, two pure-bred Southdown RAMS, to be seen at our Yards, Pitt-street.
DAWSON and CO.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE.

GROCERY BUSINESS for SALE. Apply 153, Pitt-street, opposite Vickery's-buildings.

FOR SALE, a compact Soap and Candle Plant. Apply J. H. LEONARD, Petersham.

FOR SALE, Lease, Licence, Furniture, Fixtures, and Good-will of the Spread Eagle Hotel, corner of Park and Elizabeth streets. Apply S. LEVIN, Broker, King-street, or on the premises.

TO BE disposed of, a small MILK BUSINESS, cheap; also, a Saddle and Harness COB, and a Saddle and Harness MARE, 4 years old, any trial. 369, Kent-street.

TO BLACKSMITHS.—A FORGE and TOOLS complete, with capital trade attached, in one of the best towns in the northern district, to be disposed of cheap. CHANDLER, and CO., Agents, 461, George-street.

WANTED, to DISPOSE OF the LONDON DINING ROOMS, in full trade. 69, King-st.

HOUSES AND LAND FOR SALE.

HUNTER'S HILL.—For SALE, a Marine Villa, 8 rooms; first house east side of wharf.

A VALUABLE HOMESTEAD TO BE SOLD CHEAP.
T. W. BOWDEN has for Private SALE a very valuable HOMESTEAD, with every accommodation for the reception of a large and respectable family, about six miles from a railway station, distant from Sydney 34 miles. With the residence will be sold 700 acres of excellent pasture land, well watered, fenced, and partly cleared.
This is admirably adapted for any gentleman willing to devote his attention to the rearing of superior stock, for stud, breeding, or racing purposes.
Title good. Price low. Terms easy.
N.B.—Additional pasture land may be had if thought necessary.

VICTORIA STEAM FLOUR MILLS, to be SOLD, or to be LET. For particulars apply to Mr. SMART, Mona, Darling Point.

£5 CASH, and three INSTALMENTS of £5 each, at 6, 12, and 18 months, will purchase some choice BUILDING ALLOTMENTS of 66 feet frontage and 140 feet depth, situate in the best part of PETERSHAM, close to the RAILWAY.
This a rare opportunity for working men to possess a freehold home for a trifle.
Apply to CHANDLER and CO., 401, George-street, opposite the Royal Hotel.

FOR SALE or to LET, HOUSE, 8 rooms, hall, balcony, good water, in Ocean-street; also, for SALE, COTTAGE, at Ultimo, six rooms. Apply Albany Cottage, John-street, Woollahra.

FOR SALE, an Allotment of LAND, in Holt-street, Strawberry Hills, 37 feet by 88. Apply JOHN SHORT, Palmer and Stanley streets.

FOR SALE, Allotment of GROUND, 30 feet frontage, with Weatherboard HOUSE, freehold. Apply FRANK REMICK, Pine-street, Shepherd's Paddock, near the nursery.

FOR SALE, a Weatherboard Verandah COTTAGE, 3 rooms; £70. Apply Post-office, Botany R., Waterloo.

BALMAIN.—STAR HOTEL.—This well-known property for SALE. For particulars apply to Messrs. R. and F. TOOTH and CO., Sydney.

FOR SALE, a HOUSE of 6 rooms and kitchen. No. 12, Hill-street. Terms moderate.

WOOLLAHRA.—For immediate SALE, a pretty and faithfully-built stone COTTAGE, having a nice hall, 4 rooms, kitchen, and servant's room, situate in Moncur-street, close to the Congregational Church. It has just been painted and papered throughout in a superior style, is fitted with stoves and every convenience, and commands a view of the harbour, &c.
It is exactly the place suited for a newly married couple, or for a small genteel family, and is sold only in consequence of the owner's removal from Sydney.
Leasehold 85 years to run, at a ground rent of £5 a year.
Price, £300, a portion of which may remain on the property according to agreement.
R. NOTT, 305, George-street.

HOUSES, FREEHOLD.—For SALE, neat Brick House, Riley-street, Surry Hills, verandah, balcony, hall, 4 rooms, £325; also, substantial brick House, 4 rooms, close to Haymarket, £160; also, brick Cottage, Windmill-street, off Lower Fort-street, ground 24 x 80. Price £220. H. E. SHORTER, Conveyancer, 128, Elizabeth-st. North.

HORSES AND VEHICLES.

W. T. ANGUS,
COACH BUILDER,
FACTORY AND SHOW ROOMS,
185, CASTLEREAGH-STREET, NEAR KING-STREET.
All descriptions of Vehicles on hand for SALE.

HALLEY and CLYDE'S PATENT FRICTION BREAK.
The undersigned beg to draw attention to their PATENT BREAK, which is very neat, very powerful, and applicable to every description of carriage; there is no noise or vibration with it; the proprietors will have much pleasure in showing it at their Carriage Factory, at any time; it can also be seen at the Exhibition.
HALLEY and CLYDE,
Coach Builders, Pitt-street,
Sole Patentee.
£20 REWARD will be given on conviction of any person infringing on our PATENT FRICTION BREAK.
(Signed) HALLEY and CLYDE,
Coach Builders, Pitt-street,
Sole Patentees.

MOORE'S CARRIAGE BAZAAR, South Head Road, opposite Courthouse.—A large stock of well-built Buggies, Waggonettes, Phaetons, Express Waggons, Hansom Cabs, Dogcarts, Harness, &c., for SALE.

HORSES, Buggies, &c., for SALE or HIRE, at NORFOLK'S Stables, Castlereagh and Market sts.

THREE good Double-seated BUGGIES, £25 and £27; Tray Buggy, £24; strong 4-seated Buggy and Harness, £18; Plated Gig and Buggy Harness, £5 set; Side Saddle, 50s. S. KNIGHT, 257, Castlereagh-street.

BAY HORSE.—First-class Phaeton and Buggy Horse, £20. S. KNIGHT, 257, Castlereagh-st.

BROWN HORSE, up to 15 stone, fast walker, £12; Bay Horse (good Buggy Horse), £10. KNIGHT.

FOR SALE, a HORSE, Harness, and Van, good turn out. Apply JAMES DEVENEY, 28, Crown-lane.

FOR SALE, a magnificent well bred Gray HORSE, with black points, splendid harness horse, stands 15-3, 5 years old; price 20 guineas. Apply Mr. MANNING, No. 131, Woolloomooloo-street.

HORSES and Vehicles of every description lent on HIRE (except Sunday). GIBSON, 282, Pitt-st.

PAIR stanch HORSES, 4-seated Abbott's Tray BUGGY and HARNESS, £70. GIBSON.

WANTED, 20 to 30 young HORSES, from 4 to 6 years old, over 15 hands, sound, and quiet to ride, delivered here within a month, for cash on delivery. Gibson, Horse Repository, Pitt-street.

WANTED, 6 quiet MULES and 2 good PONIES. Gibson, 282, Pitt-street, opposite School of Arts.

HORSES.—H. S. GIBSON, Horse Repository, 282, Pitt-street, is a buyer of young and sound Horses.

LIGHT OMNIBUS, and handsome set double, Harness, in first-class order; price £45 the lot. Gibson's, Pitt-st.

RACING SADDLES, Hunting Saddles, Steeplechase saddles, stock saddles, and ladies' saddles. Gibson's.

BUGGY for SALE.—A first-class 4-seated BUGGY, very light and strong, with pole and shafts, price £28; trial allowed. GIBSON, 282, Pitt-street, opposite School of Arts. Handsome set harness, £5.

LIGHT Gipsy Waggon for Sale, carries 4 persons, and plenty of luggage besides. Gibson, 282, Pitt-street.

HANDSOME Hooded BUGGY, in first-class order; price £35, worth £50. GIBSON'S, Pitt-street.

YANKEY WAGGON, with pole and shafts, and first-class set of Harness, cheap. Gibson's, 282, Pitt-st.

LIGHT Spring-CART, £7; new Dray, £6; new spring Van, large size, £14. GIBSON, 282, Pitt-street.

SADDLES and SIDE-SADDLES, the cheapest in the colony, at GIBSON'S, 282, Pitt-street.

BUGGIES and HARNESS.—A large assortment, very cheap. GIBSON'S, opp. School of Arts, Pitt-st.

FOR SALE, a first-class Family 2-wheel SOCIABLE, carries 6. Fruit Shop, Hyde Park, Liverpool-street.

A FIRST-RATE SOCIABLE for SALE. W. T. ANGUS, Castlereagh-street, near King-street.

FOR SALE, cheap, a Brown HORSE, capable of shafting 2 tons. Apply at Burt's Stables, Little Bourke-st.

SPRING and Pagnell CARTS for SALE, cheap. Whately's Factory, Newtown, and 86, York-street.

FOR SALE, 'BUS, in good condition, running on the Redfern line, with five HORSES and three Sets of Harness; price (£25) Twenty-five Pounds. JOHN ALLAN, Vine-street, Darlington.

FOR SALE, a first-class second-hand BICYCLE, cheap. R. HERROD, 2, George-street Market.

AUCTION SALES.

Draught Horses.

GEORGE KISS is instructed by Mr. Walker to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, TO-MORROW, Wednesday, at 11 o'clock,
2 bay horses, well matched
1 grey horse and 1 black ditto.
These horses are in excellent condition, and subject to any trial, leading or shaft. Also,
4 sets of leading harness.

Horse, Buggy, and Harness.

GEORGE KISS is instructed by J. W. Carne, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, TO-MORROW, Wednesday, at 11 o'clock,
A good useful journey horse, with buggy and harness, in capital condition.

Fresh Horses.

GEORGE KISS is instructed by Mr. Hibberd to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, TO-MORROW, Wednesday, at 11 o'clock,
1 very fast buggy and saddle horse
2 handsome saddle and side-saddle horses
1 well-broken hack
1 ditto ditto, a good jumper.

Heavy Draught Colts.

GEORGE KISS has been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Gale and M'Laughlan, to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Yards, on THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 o'clock,
25 head of really first-class draught colts, all young and in fine condition.

Splendid Pony, broken to saddle and harness,
The property of a gentleman.

DAWSON and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, THIS DAY, at their Stables, at 11 for 12 o'clock,
A grey pony, 13 hands, beautifully shaped and perfectly quiet in saddle and harness.
Will be sold because of owner having more horses than he requires.

Endeavour.

DAWSON and CO. have received instructions from W. F. Brown, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11, for 12 o'clock,
The thoroughbred racehorse, Endeavour, 3 years old, by Australian, out of Jessie, by Bookworm, out of a mare by Jason.
Endeavour won at last Randwick meeting, the Squatters' Stakes and the Mares Produce Stakes, beating Florence and others.

DAWSON and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Pitt-street Yards, at 11 a.m., THIS DAY,
A superior lot of horses, consisting of—
Two heavy cart horses, go in any harness, 30 cwt. trial
One heavy plough and harness mare
Handsome saddle hack.

First-class Horse and Buggy.

DAWSON and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at their Pitt-street Yards,
A first-class and four-seated buggy, admirably suitable for a commercial traveller.

Thoroughbred Horse CHALLENGER.

DAWSON and CO. have received instructions from Edward King Cox, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 or 12 o'clock,
The beautiful thoroughbred colt Challenger, by Stafford (imported), out of Miss Pitsford, by Pitsford (imported), out of Esperance, by Glaucus (imported Arab), out of Blue Bell, by Gohanna (Macarthur's), out of Quadroon (imported); Stafford by Koh-i-noor, out of Lady Sale.
Challenger is 3 years old, and ran third in the last Randwick Derby, and second in the Mares' Produce Stakes.

Handsome Park Phaeton.

DAWSON and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, THIS DAY, at their Pitt-street Yards, at 11 o'clock,
A very handsome "Denmark" phaeton, lately arrived per Commissary.

Saddle and Harness Horses.

DAWSON and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Pitt-street Yards, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
2 heavy cart geldings—one broken to any harness—and the other unbroken.
Also
3 very fine saddle horses.

DAWSON and CO. are instructed by E. Lee, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, Tuesday, at 12 o'clock,
The MOLLY CAREW COLT (imported), engaged in Melbourne Cup and Ballarat Cup
RECRUIT, by New Warrior, dam Persiani, engaged in Melbourne Derby and Sydney St. Leger.
PARTISAN, engaged in Melbourne Cup, Ballarat Cup, and Handicap
MIRACLES, by Kingston, dam Governess.

Horses. Horses.

DAWSON and CO. are instructed by Peter M'Innes, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Yards, on WEDNESDAY next, at 2.30,
25 head of very superior horses.

Important Sale of Thoroughbred Horses.

DAWSON and CO. beg to announce that they will hold a further auction Spring sale of thoroughbred horses, at their Pitt-street Yards, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, when amongst many other valuable lots will be offered the following:—
On account of JOHN CANVIN, Esq.,
INDEPENDENT, bay gelding, 6 years old; sire Young William Tell, out of a Hopping Joe mare. Independent is very fast, and the winner of several races, beating Young Mormon at Moruya, winning the Maiden Plate at Braidwood, beating Rainsworth in a handicap race at Braidwood, also beating Rainsworth in a weight for age race at Goulburn; and running second for the Shorts on Thursday last, a very fast run race.
RINALDO, bay gelding, 6 years old, bred by C. Reynolds, Esq., Tocal. Rinaldo is got by Corsair out of Rosamond, by Vanguard out of Rachel, by Gratis (imported) out of Amber, &c.; he is also the winner of several races, always beating large fields of horses.
On account of L. UHDE, Esq.,
KAISER, the well-known and favourite racer. Kaiser is a grey, aged 5 years, and is by New Warrior from Keda, by Emigrant from Kalyda, by Glendower (imported) from Kate, New Warrior (imported) by Pyrrhus the First, from Colocynth by Physician, from Camelina (sister to Camel) by Whalebone.
On account of Mrs. W. PARNELL,
VIDA, brown filly.
VIRAGO, brown mare.
These two fine blood mares obtained first and second prize at the present Exhibition.
On account of W. G. HENFREY, Esq.,
The splendid bay gelding MISTY MORN, 5 years; is a first-class hack and jumper.
On account of R. R. BLIGH, Esq.,
MOUNTAINEER, foaled ——, 1868; bred by John Lee, Esq., Bylong; got by Kingston (imported), from Bylong's sister
Engaged in the Produce Stakes Derby and St. Leger of this year.
BRUCE, a bay horse (brother to Volunteer), foaled 23rd January, 1866, by New Warrior, from Miss Langar (imported), from an Emigrant mare.
On account of S. H. TERRY, Esq.,
A fine brown coaching stallion, out of CARLEVEROOK, by Comet, Glendower's Trumpet—Beverley. This horse took the first prize at last year's Agricultural Show. A good goer in all kinds of harness.
The property of Messrs. A. and W. BUSBY,
CORŒBUS, thoroughbred imported stallion, bred by the late Lord Eglington; got by Slane, from Gala, by Galaor, from Roulette, by Perion. See Stud Book of New South Wales, vol. 2—Tabular pedigrees, No. 8.
Corœbus is the sire of Miss Corœbus, and many other winners.
The property of GEORGE CAMPBELL, Esq.,
MAGUS, a brown thoroughbred stallion, imported from England by Messrs. Tait and Jenner, in 1855. He was by Pyrrhus the First, from a Sleight-of-Hand mare, and is the sire of Clove (winner of the first A. J. C. Derby), Rioter, Miss Magus, &c.
On account of Messrs. WYNDHAM, BROTHERS,
CLARION, bay entire colt, foaled in 1866, was bred by Wyndham, Brothers, Bakkulla. By Kelpie (imported), dam Chalice, by Old Scratch; g d Requiem, by Cap-a-pie (imported); g g d dam Ithaca, by Doever (imported); g g g d dam Penelope (imported), &c., &c.
Chalice is the dam of Circassian.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from Mr. R. Ridge to sell, at the Annandale Yards, THIS DAY, 13th September, at 3 o'clock,
60 head of prime bullocks, in lots to suit purchasers.

SULLIVAN and TINDALE have received instructions to sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY next, the 14th instant, at the Victoria Yards, Petersham, at half-past 3 o'clock,
66 head of really prime fat paddock-fed bullocks, in lots, per train from Mount Broughton, Sutton Forest.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from the proprietor to sell by auction, THIS DAY, September 13th, at his Yards, at Annandale, at half-past 3 p.m.
60 (sixty) head of prime fat bullocks in lots.

GOULBURN.
Store Cattle. Store Cattle.

F. S. COHEN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Yards, Bourke-street, Goulburn, on THURSDAY, September 15th, at 11 o'clock,
400 head first-class store cattle,
In lots to suit purchasers.

METROPOLITAN EXHIBITION.
Important Sale.

HENFREY and TOOHEY have received instructions from Samuel Lucas, Esq., Liverpool Road, to sell by auction on the Exhibition ground, Prince Alfred Park, THIS DAY, September 13th, at 3 o'clock, as follows:—
Sheep-washing machine, capable of washing 150 to 180 sheep an hour
One 4-horse power machine, suitable for any purpose
One first-class side wool-press
One back heaver cleaning machine, for separating all sorts of grain
One winnowing machine
One additional tank, fitted with thirty-six slides, for sheep washing.
Terms, cash.

HENFREY and TOOHEY will sell by auction, at Railway, at 10 o'clock, THIS DAY, Hay, straw, lucerne, &c.
Terms, cash.

BUTLER and INGLIS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at Railway,
Hay, straw, &c., by the truck.
Terms, cash.

S. GRAHAM will sell by auction, at the Railway Terminus, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock,
Hay, straw, &c., by the truck,
Terms, cash.

NOTICE.—T. R. SMITH will sell, at Railway,
Hay, straw, &c.
Also, at Square and Compass Yards,
Milch cows and poultry.

ELLIS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Railway, at 10 o'clock THIS DAY,
Hay, straw, lucerne, potatoes, &c.
At Depot, at 12 o'clock,
Butter, bacon, fruit, &c.

GOSPER and MOSES will sell by auction, at the Railway Station, THIS DAY, Tuesday, at 10 o'clock, Hay, straw, prime Richmond bale lucerne, hay, &c. Terms, cash.

WELLS and JAMES will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at Railway, hay, straw, &c.

G. F. LOSEBY will sell by auction, at the Railway Station, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock,
Hay, straw, potatoes, &c.
Terms, cash.

To Coachbuilders and others.

THURSDAY, 15th September, at 11 o'clock.

On the Premises, 326, Elizabeth-street South.

4000 Feet of English Ash, in good condition, and an American Waggon.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by auction, on THURSDAY, 15th September,
The above, in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms, cash.

Tweeds, Clothing, Drapery, Black Cloth, Hosiery, Watches, Jewellery, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by public auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at the Mart, Pitt-street,
The above.

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AUCTION SALES.

Drapery Sale,
At the Commercial Exchange Auction Rooms,
278 and 280, George-street, opposite Jamison-street.
THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

Invoices of
29, 32, 36, and 72 inch GREY CALICOES
Brown Hollands, Forfars, Flannels, Blankets, Shepherd's Plaids, Ladies' Cotton Hose, Corsets, Cotton Handkerchiefs, Felt and other Hats, Printed Twills, Tweed Suits, Tweed Sacs, Trousers and Vests, Men's Black Boc Trousers, Vests, Fancy and Light-ground Crimeans, Gambroon, Twill Gambroon, Carpets, &c.

J. B. NORTH and CO. will sell by auction, as above.
Terms at sale.

Furniture Sale at 278 and 280, George-street.
TO-MORROW, 14th instant, at 11 a.m.

J. B. NORTH and CO. will sell by auction, as above,
Furniture and sundries.
N.B.—Goods received daily for public and private sale.

FRIDAY, 16th instant, in the large Yard, 278, and 280, George-street.
Cal. hardwood. A. A. (prize) manure, E. casks, &c., &c.

J. B. NORTH and CO. will sell by auction, as above, at 11 a.m.,
And a variety of useful articles.

City, Suburban, and Country Property.
Important Sale of Houses and other Properties, at the Commercial Exchange Auction Rooms, 278 and 280, George-street, THURSDAY, 15th instant, at 11 a.m., consisting of
One Block, 9 houses, Forest Lodge Estate, Catherine-street, Glebe, brick-built, on stone foundation; producing a rental of £257 8s per annum.
One Block, 3 houses, 321, 323, 325, Elizabeth-street South, on a frontage of 75 feet by a depth of 80 feet; realising £156 per annum.
A very valuable Property in Fawcett-street, Balmain, frontage 58 feet, depth 75 feet, on which are
1st. A new Brick Cottage, with 4 rooms and hall, kitchen and servant's room, fitted and finished exquisitely, verandah back and front
2nd. Stone House, 3 rooms and kitchen, balcony and verandah.
The whole property has a weatherboard fence, and has an inexhaustible supply of water.
. The View—magnificent.
2 Houses, Exeter-place, near Belmore Markets, each 4 rooms and detached kitchen, nearly new, and of brick and stone. Water laid on.
An Allotment next to Ormonde House, 58 feet frontage by 80 feet depth, with 6-roomed Cottage of iron on stone foundation, and detached kitchen.
11 Allotments of Land on Hastings River, in the centre of the sugar country.
Most of the above properties are under Torrens's Act. In all cases the titles are good, and every information will be afforded on application.

J. B. NORTH and CO. are instructed to submit to public competition on the day and at the hour above named,
The houses and property more particularly described in the heading of this advertisement.
Terms and conditions at sale.
The other properties advertised are for the present withdrawn.

To Drapers, Clothiers, Storekeepers, and others.

GEORGE HURLEY and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, 13th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Men's fancy tweed suits
Ditto black cloth ditto
Ditto black diagonal ditto
Ditto duck and dungaree trousers
Ditto blue dungaree jumpers
Ditto shepherd's plaid crimean shirts
Ditto light-ground and fancy ditto
Ditto coloured stitched lustre hats
Ditto French felt hats
Ditto brighton ditto
Ladies' fancy striped over skirts
Ditto covered steel ditto
Men's striped and check venetian shirts
Fancy prints, paper collars and cuffs
4-4 rough browns, elastic braces
White longcloth shirts, skeleton crinolines
West End collars, hosiery, haberdashery
Portemonnaies, carpet and leather bags, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Brushware.
THURSDAY, 15th September.

PEEK and FRERICHS are instructed to sell by auction, at the Exchange Auction Rooms, 273, George-street, on THURSDAY, at 11 o'clock,
Invoice of brushware—
Hair brooms and handles
Horse brushes, scrubs
Ground and sash tools
Hair and clothes brushes, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, 15th September.
To Painters
To Ironmongers and others.

PEEK and FRERICHS have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Exchange Auction Rooms, 273, George-street, on THURSDAY, at 11 o'clock,
550 kegs white lead
120 kegs red, blue, and yellow paint
40 kegs green and black
30 casks dry colours.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, 15th September.
Kerosene Lamps.

PEEK and FRERICHS are instructed by the importers to sell by auction, at the Exchange Auction Rooms, 273, George-street, on THURSDAY, at 11 o'clock,
6 cases Young's kerosene lamps and chimneys.
Terms at sale.

Groceries, Fruits
Oilmen's Stores.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, September 14th, at 11 o'clock,
536 packages oilmen's stores.
Full particulars at sale.
Terms, cash.

SUPERFINE FLOUR.
A first-class Sample, warranted equal to any in the Market.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, September 14, at 11 o'clock,
100 bags superfine flour (from Adelaide wheat).
Terms at sale.

FINE SUGARS.
White and Yellow Crystals.
The only line in Small Mats, now in the Market.
Under instructions from the Consignees.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, September 14, at 11 o'clock,
MDS,
100 small mats white crystals.
WS,
200 ditto ditto ditto.
HH.
660 ditto ditto, good yellow ditto.
Bags (more or less) stained
In lots to suit purchasers.
Terms at sale.

FLOUR.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, September 14, at 11 o'clock,
30 bags country flour.
Terms, cash.

Black Oiled Fencing Wire.
Ex Commissary, from London.
On account of whom it may concern.
By order of Messrs. Dangar, Gedye, and Co.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, September 14, at 11 o'clock,
60 coils 8, 9, 10, and 12 wire
More or less damaged.
In lots to suit purchasers.
Terms, cash.

Dried Salt Fish.
Ex Bernice, from California.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, September 14th, at 11 o'clock,
12 tons dried fish.
In lots to suit purchasers.
Term, cash.
P.S.—The bulk of the above, at Throckmorton's Wharf, can be inspected by intending purchasers prior to sale.

Wheat, Oats, Barley, Flour.
Portion of the Cargoes ex Rita and Fairy Rock.
For Positive Sale.

R. F. STUBBS CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, 14th September, at 11 o'clock,
131 sacks fine milling wheat
875 ditto barley
136 ditto oats
62 ditto flour.
The above is an excellent shipment, and the last of the season.
Terms at sale.

Tasmanian 1-lb. Jams.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, September 14th, at 11 o'clock,
48 cases Tasmanian 1-lb. jams, each 5 dozen.

Moir and Son's Aberdeen Marmalade.
On account of whom it may concern.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, September 14th, at 11 o'clock,
M & S in diamond,
10 cases, each 48 tumblers, Moir and Son's marmalade, with all faults.
Terms, cash.

To Country Storekeepers, Drapers, and others.
For Positive Sale.
WEDNESDAY, September 14.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, on WEDNESDAY next, at 11 o'clock prompt, without reserve,
Now landing ex Damascus and Alexander Duthie,
43 packages general and seasonable drapery, comprising prints, calicoes, clothing, crimean shirts, felt and straw hats, hosiery, &c., &c.
Full particulars in future issue.

Pale Swiss, Cambric, Tape Checks, Satin, and Jacconet Muslins and Rough Holland.
To Drapers, Warehousemen, Storekeepers, and others.
WEDNESDAY, September 14th.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, on WEDNESDAY next, at 11 o'clock prompt,
S in diamond,
10—One case, 25 pieces, rough holland, assorted numbers.
11-12—Two cases, same contents
13—One case, 100 pieces, pale swiss, jacconet, cambric, tape check, fancy, and satin muslins
14—One case pale books, spots, pin spot, and harness books.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

Important to Clothiers and Outfitters.
Drapers
Country Storekeepers
And the Trade.
WEDNESDAY, September 14th.
A Shipment just landed ex Alexander Duthie.
Men's Tweed and Melton Suits
Ditto ditto ditto Trousers and Vests
Ditto Fancy Tweed Trousers
Ditto Galatea Jackets, Tweed and Fancy
Men's Black Alpaca Sacs
Ditto Duke of Edinburgh Sacs, &c., &c.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, on WEDNESDAY next, at 11 o'clock, prompt,
9 cases of the above, all new and seasonable goods.
Terms at sale.

Boots and Shoes.
Just landed, ex Robert Lees and Damascus.
To Boot and Shoe Buyers.
Day of Sale, THIS DAY, Tuesday, at 11 o'clock.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are favoured with instructions from Messrs. Saddington and Sons and others, to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 13th instant, at 11 o'clock,
A nicely-assorted and seasonable lot of goods, manufactured by Homan, Jackson, Jones, &c., comprising
All lasting E.S. exhibition boots, M.H.
Lasting E.S. patent calf toes, ditto
All French cashmere E.S., ditto
French cashmere E.S., patent fronts, M.H. and S.H. sewn and riveted
English ditto, ditto, ditto
All kid E.S., M.H.
Kid E.S., patent fronts, M.H. and S.H., sewn and riveted
Mock kid E.S. pps. and welts, M.H., rivets
Levant morocco E.S., welts, M.H.
White coutil and marsella E.S.
Men's kid and calf E.S.
Ditto carpet and canvas slippers
Ditto buck and roan ditto
Girls' black and coloured French cashmere E.S., 10 to 13 and 6 to 9
Ditto lasting E.S., M.H., ditto ditto
Ditto kid Polish ditto ditto
Ditto kid E.S., ditto ditto
Boys' memel shoes, M.H., 6 to 9
Children's enamelled calf boots, 2 to 5
Coloured morocco Polish, ditto
French roan, ditto, &c.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.
63 Packages of General Drapery, Clothing, &c.
Now coming to hand ex Robert Lees and Martha Birnie.
For bona fide Unreserved Sale, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 15th and 16th instant.
Commencing each day at 11 o'clock.
To Warehousemen, Drapers, Country Buyers, Clothiers, &c.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY next,
Choice seasonable goods, now landing.
Particulars in Wednesday's HERALD.

P U B L I C N O T I C E.
STATUARY SALE.
369, George-street.
THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

The attention of gentlemen furnishing, heads of public institutions, visitors from the country, furniture warehousemen, connoisseurs, and dealers in articles of vertu, is particularly directed to the Great SALE of STATUARY and other WORKS of ART, at the premises, 369, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 a.m.
Catalogues are now ready, and can be had at the above address, or at the Rooms of the Auctioneers.
BRADLEY, NEWTON and LAMB, Auctioneers.

SUGARS.
Highly Important and Attractive Auction Sale.
. Under instructions from the Importers, Messrs. M'Donald, Smith, and Co.
FINE COUNTER and RATION SUGARS, in small bags.
The Cargo of the Tacite, from Bourbon.
Day of Sale, TUESDAY, 13th September.
To Merchants, Grocers, Storekeepers, Country Buyers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from Messrs. M'Donald, Smith, and Co. to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 13th September, at 11 o'clock,
The cargo of the Tacite, comprising an assortment of superior counter and ration sugars, in small and large bags.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

Ketch W. S. FOX.
For Unreserved Sale by Auction.
By order of the Mortgagee.
TUESDAY, 13th September.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 13th September, at 11 o'clock,
The fine colonial-built ketch
W. S. FOX,
as she now lies at the Lime-street Wharf. She is well adapted for coasting, or to trade among the islands.

GREAT SALE OF STATUARY.
At the Premises, 309, George-street, nearly opposite Hunter-street, and in close proximity to
A LA FLORE AUSTRALIENNE.
THIS DAY, 13th instant, at 11 a.m.

Comprising Interesting specimens of Italian Art, and faithfully executed copies of the most celebrated originals to be found in the galleries of the world.
Some of the articles bear the portraits of many of Italy's most renowned men.
Dante
Tasso
Petrarch
Arioste
Michael Angelo
Raphael
Galileo.

To LOVERS of the FINE ARTS.
TWO DAYS' SALE,
Commencing THIS DAY, Tuesday, at 11 o'clock,
And continuing on WEDNESDAY, 14th, at same hour.
of
MAGNIFICENT WORKS OF ART.
Executed by the most celebrated
SCULPTORS AND ARTISTS
in
FLORENCE, MILAN, AND ROME.
Carrara Marble BUSTS
Florence Marble GROUPS
Sienna Marble VASES
White Alabaster FIGURES
Handsome Marble Baptismal FONT,
and
Ornaments of the most beautiful and graceful designs.

BONA FIDE UNRESERVED SALE.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from Signori Guerrieri and Bernucci, who have just arrived from Florence, to sell by auction, THIS DAY, Tuesday, 13th September, at 11 o'clock; and on WEDNESDAY, 14th instant, at same hour, at the Premises, 309, George-street, nearly opposite Hunter-street,
The most beautiful collection of works of art executed by modern sculptors in marble, ever introduced into this colony.
INSPECTION IS INVITED before commencement of SALE.
Catalogues, giving full details of each lot to be sold, can now be had at 309, George-street, and at the offices of the auctioneers, Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets.
Terms, cash.

On WEDNESDAY, September 14th, at 11 o'clock, at Devonia Cottage, Nicholson-street, Balmain, the residence of Mr. W. R. Hill.
Important Unreserved Sale by Auction of Valuable Household Furniture and Effects,
consisting of
A Superb Walnut Oblique Trichord Cottage Pianoforte, by Erard, 7 octaves, only recently purchased at Messrs. Elvy and Co.'s for 95 guineas
Elegant Walnut-wood Drawing-room Suite, covered in Satin Damask
Oval-shaped Walnut Loo Tables, manufactured by Messrs. Raphael and Co.
Oval Pier Glasses, Ornaments, and Vases
Ormolu Fenders and Irons
Brussels Carpets and Hearthrugs
Oil Paintings and Engravings
Very Beautiful Japanese Tables, Cabinets, and Curios
Lace Curtains and Brass Cornices
Massive Dining-room Furniture
Handsome Double-winged Wardrobe, with two plate-glass doors
Brass and Iron Bedsteads and Bedding
Chest Drawers, Toilet Glasses
Elegant Marble Washstand, and Toilet Table to match
China, Glass, Electroplate, and the usual Household Requisites. Also
Flagstaff, 84 feet high, Wire-rigging, and Flags.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from Mr. W. R. Hill to sell by auction, at his residence, Devonia Cottage, Nicholson-street, Balmain, on WEDNESDAY, September 14th, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of his elegant and substantial household furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.
On view on Tuesday. Parties furnishing are invited to attend.

On THURSDAY, September 15th, at 11 o'clock.
At No. 5, Belgrave-terrace, Darlinghurst.
Unreserved Sale by Auction
of
Useful and Substantial Household Furniture and Effects,
The Property of a Lady leaving for the Interior.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, on the premises, No. 5, Belgrave-terrace, Darlinghurst, on THURSDAY, September 15th, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the household furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.

THURSDAY, 15th September, at 11 o'clock.
At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.
Most Attractive and Recherché Sale by Auction.
VALUABLE COLLECTION OF OIL PAINTINGS, by the following celebrated artists:—
Burnman
Roelars
Schalken
Wügner
Verheyden
Tilborgh
Kloptock
Noterman
Keiser, &c., &c., &c.
To Collectors, Connoisseurs, Gentlemen forming Galleries, Schools of Art and Design, &c., &c.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY next, 15th September, at 11 o'clock,
A very valuable collection of oil paintings.
Terms, cash.
Printed circulars will be furnished, giving full particulars of each painting.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.
Important Unreserved Sale.
FRIDAY, 23rd September, at 11 o'clock.
At ROSLYN HALL, Macleay-street, the Residence of JOHN YOUNG, Esq. of
THE WHOLE OF HIS MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
SILVER PLATE
ELEGANT GLASSWARE
PAINTED CHINA
STATUARY
HORSES, CARRIAGES
SILVER-MOUNTED HARNESS, &c., &c., &c.,
Particulars of which will be advertised, and Catalogues issued as speedily as possible.

To Gentlemen Furnishing, Upholsterers, Cabinetmakers, Livery Stable Keepers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from John Young, Esq., in consequence of his family leaving the colony, to sell by auction, at his residence, Roslyn Hall, Macleay-street, on FRIDAY, 23rd September, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of his elegant household furniture, silver plate, horses, carriages, &c.
Terms, cash.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.
On THURSDAY, 15th September, at 11 o'clock.
At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.
Attractive Unreserved Sale by Auction
of
21 PACKAGES LIMOGES PORCELAIN.
Just landed, in splendid order,
Ex Damascus.
Consisting of
DINNER, BREAKFAST, AND TEA SERVICES, in buff, ivory, green, coral, blue, crystal, &c.
TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES in green, blue, coral, and turquoise
DESSERT SERVICES, various patterns, hand painted
TOILET SERVICES green, crimson, turquoise, gold lines
ELEGANT VASES, various patterns and designs
Chambers, Candlesticks, Tall Candlesticks, Puffboxes, Pomade Boxes, Jewel Stands, &c., &c., &c.
To China and Porcelain Warehousemen, Gentlemen Furnishing, Country Buyers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions from Messrs. Montefiore, Joseph, and Co. to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, 15th September, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Damascus,
21 packages Limoges porcelain.
Terms at sale.
The Auctioneers beg to direct particular attention to this sale, as such an opportunity of acquiring fine FRENCH Porcelain is not likely to occur for some time.

Preliminary Notice.
On THURSDAY, 15th September, at 11 o'clock.
At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.
Highly Important Sale by Auction
of
75 CRATES EARTHENWARE.
Just landed, in splendid condition,
ex Merwanjee Franjee.
Under instructions from Messrs. Smith, Brothers, and Co.
To Earthenware Importers, Storekeepers, Shippers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions from Messrs. Smith, Brothers, and Co., to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, 15th September, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Merwanjee Franjee,
75 crates earthenware.
Particulars of which will duly appear, and circulars issued.
Terms at sale.

Valuable Cattle Property.

MORT and CO. are favoured with instructions to sell by public auction, at their Sale Rooms, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, 13th September, at half-past 11 o'clock,
That VALUABLE STATION PROPERTY IN QUEENSLAND, known as
DOTSWOOD AND ERIDGE,
comprising an estimated area of over 600 square miles, with a frontage to the Burdekin, Star, and Onabar Rivers (both sides) of over 230 miles, all being permanent streams.
The stations are situated about 30 miles from the seaport of Townsville, Cleveland Bay, one of the depots for the Sydney steamers, where there are also a telegraph office, bank, numerous stores and hotels, and an extensive boiling-down establishment.
The estimated capabilities of these runs are from 35,000 to 40,000 head of cattle in all seasons, but the stock now on them consists only of from
6000 to 7000 head of cattle, mixed ages and sexes
80 horses, broken
30 ditto, unbroken,
Cart and thoroughbred entires, from Melbourne
20 pure bulls, from Melbourne
60 pure bulls, bred by Bundock and Barnes, more or less; the whole being well-bred and quiet, especially the bulls from Melbourne, which are the progeny of Lord Sale and Butterfly.
The stations are abundantly grassed and watered, and composed of beautiful undulating country, with great quantity of salt bush, and rich herbage extending over nearly two-thirds of the whole property.
The improvements are very substantial and complete, comprising good cottages with verandahs, good stores, kitchens, log huts, horse yards, milking yards, cultivation paddocks, large horse paddocks, one of the best stockyards in the colony, well put up and complete in every way, having several gates, a speying bale, and all modern improvements, capable of working 15,000 head of cattle, with the use of the out-station, tailing paddocks, &c., garden, well, and a set of pots sufficiently large to boil down all outsiders brought home from neighbouring stations, with every convenience for refining and packing the tallow.
These stations are admirably adapted for fattening cattle, for curing or boiling-down, the distance from a shipping port, where steamers ply regularly, being so trifling that carriage is an item of no importance whatever. The last lot of cattle boiled down, consisting of over 200 head, realised an average price of £6; and a second lot, comprising all stags and stragglers, 88s., so that there are no useless old cattle on the station. There is also a local consumption for fat stock at fair prices.
Independent of the licensed country, there is a great quantity of back country on some of the runs that is nearly useless to any one except the owners of the above-mentioned runs.
These stations are in every respect worth the attention of persons in search of a valuable station property. Any further information required may be ascertained on application to
MORT and CO.

North Kennedy District.
QUEENSLAND.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Sale Rooms, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, the 13th September, at half-past 11 o'clock,
THAT REALLY FIRST-CLASS CATTLE STATION, "HILLGROVE,"
together with 500 head, more or less, QUIET WELL-BRED CATTLE.
Hillgrove, situate on the west bank of the Burdekin River and distant say 90 miles from the shipping port Townsville, Cleveland Bay, consists of 194 square miles of excellent cattle country, beautifully watered by small creeks, leading into the larger or main creeks and waterholes, and capable of carrying from eight to ten thousand head of cattle. The leading features of the run are rich black soil plains, belts of scrub abounding in SALT BUSH, and open forest, of which the timber is principally bloodwood, ironbark, and box.
Adjoining the well known Dotswood Cattle Station, now in the market for sale, it offers unusual facilities for fattening or stocking-up to small or large capitalists. The IMPROVEMENTS consist of a six-roomed Cottage, with verandah, floored and shingled; a kitchen and laundry; milking and killing yard; a large woolshed and lever wool press; a paddock securely fenced in of 130 acres; stockyard, tailing yard, and stockmen's hut; 13 sheep-station huts, and yards, and a good supply of hurdles for lambing.
For further particulars apply to
MORT and CO.

SOUTH KENNEDY DISTRICT,
QUEENSLAND.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Sale Rooms, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, the 13th September, at half-past 11 o'clock,
That superior cattle station, known as
ST. ANN'S,
comprising an area of about 500 square miles, with a frontage of over 75 miles to the Sutter River, both sides, and considered capable of carrying about 15,000 head of cattle, the stock now on it consisting of about
4000 to 5000 head of well-bred quiet CATTLE, mixed sexes and ages, and
45 HORSES.
The improvements comprise a first-class homestead, huts, paddocks, new stockyards, and all necessary working plant.
The run is 127 miles south-west from Port Denison, on the road to the Cape River Diggings, where a ready sale is found for fat stock, and where there is every probability of a large population assembling before long in consequence of the rich yields from the quartz.
The numerous advantages offered to squatters in Queensland render it at present the most desirable colony for investing in station property, and the auctioneers, therefore, with confidence recommend this valuable station to intending purchasers.
All further information can be obtained by applying to
MORT and CO.

CAPITAL CITY INVESTMENT.
CASTLEREAGH-STREET.
TWO BRICK-BUILT HOUSES, Nos. 367 and 369, CASTLEREAGH-STREET, on the west side, a few yards north of Liverpool-street, between premises occupied by Mr. Croker and Mr. Palmer's shop.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, FRIDAY, 16th September, at 11 o'clock,
All that piece of land, having a frontage of about 28 FEET to CASTLEREAGH-STREET, on which are TWO BRICK-BUILT HOUSES, Nos. 367 and 369, Castlereagh-street, containing four rooms each, with yards, &c., having back entrance at the rear, water laid on.
As a small city investment in a good position, this property can be recommended. It will be positively sold on the above date. The houses realise a rental of 24s per week, or £62 8s. per annum.
Plan at the Rooms.

FOR POSITIVE SALE.
FARM and SMALL ORCHARD at LANE COVE.
TITLE—GRANT FROM THE CROWN.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on
FRIDAY, 30th September,
at 11 o'clock,
A FARM of 40 ACRES, situated about 9 miles from Sydney, midway between MAIN LANE COVE ROAD and WHARF at head of LANE COVE RIVER; about 10 acres are enclosed, partly trenched and planted with 400 fruit trees, half of which are orange and lemon, and the rest summer fruits; the residue of the land is heavily timbered. There is a good 2-roomed hut on the property, and an abundant supply of the best water at all seasons.
This property is worthy the attention of persons in search of a SMALL FARM and HOMESTEAD in this favourite locality.
A person will be at M'MAHON'S HOTEL, LANE COVE ROAD every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock, to conduct intending purchasers to view the property.
Terms at sale.

FOR POSITIVE SALE.
CANTERBURY.
CAPITAL 60-ACRE FARM and HOMESTEAD, on the MAIN CANTERBURY ROAD, and about a quarter of a mile from the CHURCH and PUBLIC SCHOOL at BELMORE, about 3 miles from Sydney.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Mr. ALEXANDER CARTER to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on
FRIDAY, 16TH SEPTEMBER,
at 11 o'clock,
A CHOICE FARM, containing by grant 60 acres, more or less, situated in the Parish of ST. GEORGE, on the NEW LINE of ROAD to SALT PAN CREEK, about 9 miles from Canterbury (scarcely one mile beyond West's public-house), and bounded by Welsh's well known nursery and farm.
The improvements are substantial; they comprise a comfortable verandah cottage, built of hardwood weatherboards, bricknogged, containing 6 rooms, with detached kitchen and servant's room, large barn, 2-stall stable, harness room, large cow shed, calf pens, piggeries, &c.
About 3 acres of the land are planted with choice and hardy fruit trees, now in full bearing. The whole farm is securely fenced, and nearly all cleared.
This is a capital opportunity for obtaining a choice little agricultural property near the city, in good order, and on which a large amount of money has been expended.
The position is very elevated, and commands a very extensive picturesque view of the surrounding country, extending westerly to the BLUE MOUNTAINS, and northerly to WOLLONGONG HEADS.
Terms at sale.

UNRESERVED SALE.
SMALL CITY INVESTMENT.
SURRY HILLS.
TWO BRICK and STONE HOUSES, Nos. 31 and 33, ANN-STREET, west of RILEY-STREET, between the Properties of J. BAASS, Esq., and Mr. SHELVY.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Mr. EDMUND HICKEY to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 16th September, at 11 o'clock,
ALL THAT ALLOTMENT OF LAND, No. 4 of Block 14 E of the RILEY ESTATE, having 30 feet frontage to the south side of ANN-STREET: 128 feet to a lane 10 feet wide, and 30 feet to a lane at the rear 16 feet wide, upon which are erected TWO WELL-FINISHED HOUSES, Nos. 31 and 33, BUILT OF BRICK AND STONE, and containing each four rooms, with large yards, water laid on, &c., at the rear.
This property is situated in a very central and populous part of the City, consequently the houses are never without tenants.
Plan of the position at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

ABSOLUTE SALE.
FRIDAY, 23rd September.
TOWN OF ARMIDALE.
Valuable Property, in the centre of the town, including the Wellington Hotel and Three Shops and Premises adjoining, opposite the Court-house, and adjoining the Police Station and Telegram Office.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from G. W. Graham, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on FRIDAY, 23rd September, at 11 o'clock,
LOT 1. All that piece of land, containing an area of 1 ROOD and 13 PERCHES, fronting BEARDY-STREET, on which are those THREE SHOPS OR PREMISES occupied by the BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES, Mr. GILDARD, and Mr. JACQUES.
LOT 2. 1 ROOD and 13 PERCHES fronting BEARDY-STREET, adjoining lot 1, on which are those extensive and commodious premises THE WELLINGTON HOTEL.
Title unquestionable; full particulars of which can be obtained on application to W. W. Billyard, Esq., solicitor, Hunter-street.
Terms at sale.

SUSSEX-STREET,
Between Erskine and Margaret streets.
FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS POSITION.
CORNER BLOCK OF LAND and Premises, Sussex-street and M'Lellan's-lane.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Mr. Charles Spear to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 23rd September, at 11 o'clock,
All that piece of land, having a frontage of 30 FEET to SUSSEX-STREET, and 75 FEET to MACLELLAN'S-LANE, on which, fronting Sussex-street, is a large iron store, and, fronting the lane, two wooden cottages, containing respectively 3 and 4 apartments.
This property is divided from the well-known Ship Inn by M'Lellan's-lane. The position for business purposes is undeniably the best in the street,—surrounded by a dense population, and close to the A. S. N. Co.'s, Flour Co.'s, Phœnix, Victoria, and other leading wharfs; it is admirably adapted for a produce or other active business in connection with the coasting trade.
Title, unquestionable. Full particulars can be obtained on application to Messrs. HOLDSWORTH and BROWN, Solicitors, Pitt-street.
Terms at sale.

MONDAY, September 26th.
FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.
RIVERSTONE, GREVILLA, and IVERAGH CATTLE STATIONS,
Situate in the Important District of
PORT CURTIS.
By order of the Official Liquidator of the Bank of Queensland (limited).

JOHN CAMERON has been favoured with instructions from the Official Liquidator of the Bank of Queensland to sell by public auction, at his Real Property Mart, Town Hall, Queen-street, Brisbane, on MONDAY, September 26th, at 11 o'clock,
Those valuable CATTLE STATIONS known as
RIVERSTONE, GREVILLA, and IVERAGH,
situate in the
PORT CURTIS DISTRICT,
together with over
1000 head of cattle,
and about
350 head of horses, &c., more or less.
These valuable runs have been consolidated and subdivided under the new Act, and will be sold subject to the provisions thereof.
The station, stores, stock, &c., will be sold in one lot; horses and cattle, without muster.
No purchased land will be included in the sale.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, September 20th.
ALBION, Iron Screw Steamship.
For Peremptory Sale, by order of the Mortgagee.

H. A. COFFEY has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Melbourne Shipping Exchange, Collins-street West, on TUESDAY, 20th September, at 12 noon,
The above splendid property.
The attention of the several Governments in the Australian colonies is respectfully solicited to the sale of this ship, as she would be in every way suited for the purposes of a first-class despatch vessel, now thought to be so much needed for the conveyance of early intelligence between Galle and Australia as to the progress of matters on the Continent of Europe. The attention is also asked of steamship companies, shipowners, and others, as she is in every way suited for a first-class intercolonial passenger and cargo vessel.
The ship was built to order for the Otago Steamship Company, on the Clyde, without regard to cost, and has been kept in the best order since her arrival in the colonies in the year 1864, since when she has only been worked about three years.
Her engines are by Scott and Co., are direct acting, 180-horse power, in the best order. There is a spare propeller, crank shaft, and other duplicates of her machinery. The engines have been under the charge of her present engineer, Mr. James M'Dougall, during the whole period they have been working.
The boilers were examined in Hongkong in November last, and were reported to be in first-class condition, and good for four years service without repairs. Her speed is 12 knots fair steaming, with 800 tons coal on board. Her draught of water with 800 tons measurement, or 500 tons weight, is 13 feet.
She has been fitted with a spar deck fore and aft, at a cost of £3000 in China, which increases her cargo and passenger accommodation very greatly. Her cabins comprise sleeping and saloon accommodation for 40 first and 80 second class passengers (the latter capable of considerable increase). The former fitted in the newest and most elegant style. Her outfit, anchors, chains, boats, gear, &c., including condensers capable of supplying 250 gallons per diem, are all of first quality, and in good order. Her hull has lately been thoroughly cleaned and painted.
Terms in future advertisement.
Note.—The entire distance between Hobson's Bay and Galle, viz., 4612 miles, could be easily accomplished say in 20 days, or even less, carrying coal for the entire passage.

WEDNESDAY, 14th September.

IMPORTANT and VALUABLE SALE of CITY FREEHOLD PROPERTIES by public auction, at Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, 14th September.

WOOLLOOMOOLOO—Gordon-street, off Burton-street	4 brick houses, with slated roofs, each containing 4 rooms.
HARRIET-STREET—	LOT 1.—2 cottage residences on the north side of Harriet-street, between Duke and Brougham streets. LOT 2.—Two 2-story houses, adjoining lot 1, built of stone, with slated roofs, each containing 4 rooms and 2 attics.
BATHURST-STREET—	11 choice building allotments, near the wharf, close to Messrs. P. N. Russell and Co., Mather and Co., and Seamer and Robertson's manufactories. *.* A very valuable block of land.
BATHURST-STREET, JAMES-STREET, WASHINGTON-STREET.	LOT 1.—Six 2-story brick Houses on the north side of Washington-street, Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, each containing 2 rooms and kitchen, and now yielding an annual rent of £140. LOT 2. — Five 2-story brick Houses on the north side of Washington-street, Nos. 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, each containing 2 rooms and kitchen, and now yielding an annual rent of £117. LOT 3. — Four 2-story brick Houses on the north side of Washington-street, Nos. 23, 25, 27, 29, each containing 2 rooms and kitchen, and now yielding an annual rent of £93 12s. LOT 4. — Six 2-story brick Houses on the south side of Washington-street, Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, each containing 2 rooms, and now yielding an annual rent of £125. LOT 5.—Six 2-story brick houses, on the south side of Washington-street, Nos. 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, each containing 3 rooms and shed, and now YIELDING AN ANNUAL RENT of £156. Also, A shop and dwelling-house at the corner of James and Washington streets, built of brick on stone foundations.
SOUTH SYDNEY ESTATE, opposite THE UNIVERSITY, NEWTOWN ROAD.	Peremptory Sale, to close Accounts. — FREEHOLD BUILDING ALLOTMENTS, fronting Newtown Road, Alma-street, Raglan-street, Codrington-street, Cleveland-street, and Old Newtown Road, forming portion of the celebrated SOUTH SYDNEY ESTATE, adjoining the city boundary, close to the University, Affiliated Colleges, and the Public Recreation Ground, and comprising some SPLENDID CORNER BLOCKS. TITLE—Lands Title Act.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.
PEREMPTORY SALE.
EXTENSIVE SALE OF STERLING CITY PROPERTIES,
Situate in
JAMES-STREET,
and
WASHINGTON-STREET,
off
BATHURST-STREET,
and well known as the property of the late Dr. Whittell.
Title—Apply to Messrs. Norton and Barker, solicitors, Elizabeth-street.
Terms at sale.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 14th September,
The following blocks of good city freehold property, situate in Washington-street, and James-street, off Bathurst-street.
LOT 1.—SIX 2-STORY BRICK HOUSES with fronts painted, situate on the north side of WASHINGTON-STREET, Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, each containing 2 rooms and kitchen, and now let to respectable tenants at 9s a week,
YIELDING AN ANNUAL RENT OF £140.
LOT 2.—FIVE 2-STORY BRICK HOUSES, cemented, situate on the north side of WASHINGTON-STREET, Nos. 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, each containing 2 rooms and kitchen, and now let at 9s a week,
YIELDING AN ANNUAL RENT OF £117.
LOT 3.—FOUR 2-STORY BRICK HOUSES, with fronts painted, situate on the north side of WASHINGTON-STREET, Nos. 23, 25, 27, 29, each containing 2 rooms and kitchen, and now let at 9s a week,
YIELDING AN ANNUAL RENT OF £93 12s.
LOT 4.—SIX 2-STORY BRICK HOUSES, cemented, situate on the south side of WASHINGTON-STREET, Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, each containing 2 rooms, and now let at 8s a week,
YIELDING AN ANNUAL RENT OF £125.
LOT 5.—SIX 2-STORY BRICK HOUSES with painted fronts, situate on the south side of WASHINGTON-STREET, Nos. 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, each containing 3 rooms and shed, and now let at 10s week,
YIELDING AN ANNUAL RENT OF £156;
also,
A Shop and Dwelling House at the corner of James and Washington streets, built of brick on stone foundations, containing on the ground floor, shop and 2 rooms, with 2 rooms above, and kitchen attached, now let at 14s week.
In offering these truly valuable city freeholds for public competition, RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. desire to point out a few of the advantages which this sale offers. The proximity of the property to the harbour, and to several of the leading manufactories, ensuring constant tenancy of the best character.
The faithful construction of the buildings—evidenced by the state of repair in which they now are, and the good drainage and well-made street to which the houses front.
THE PROPERTY is in the market for POSITIVE SALE, the mortgagees having determined to realise. To those who are in quest of REALLY GOOD CITY FREEHOLDS, the present opportunity offers a chance not likely to recur. Personal inspection is courted, as the auctioneers are convinced that the better this property is known the more it will be appreciated.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.
BATHURST-STREET, near the Wharf, immediately in the proximity of the Messrs. P. N. Russell and Co., Mather and Co., and Seamer and Robertson's Manufactories, THAT LARGE BLOCK OF LAND, well known as WHITTELL'S COAL YARD, having a frontage of 182 FEET, more or less, to Bathurst-street, and now subdivided into
11 BUILDING ALLOTMENTS.
Title.—Apply to Messrs. Norton and Barker, Solicitors, Elizabeth-street.
Terms at sale.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at MORT'S ROOMS, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 14th SEPTEMBER,
All that valuable block of land situate in
BATHURST-STREET,
having a frontage of 182 FEET, more or less, to that street, and subdivided into
11 CHOICE ALLOTMENTS,
each having a frontage of 16 feet, more or less, by a depth of 52 feet, more or less, to a lane.
These are capital building sites, in a first-rate position, and being in the market for POSITIVE SALE, are well worth the attention of the public. Their proximity to the harbour and to the large manufactories in the immediate vicinity, as also the prospective value from the formation of the new Circular Wharf, are features which should be regarded favourably by intending purchasers.
PLAN on view at the Rooms.

Unredeemed Pledges.

MESSRS. LISTER and SON will sell by public auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, opposite the Victoria Theatre,
The whole of the unredeemed pledges pawned with John Benson, jun., 78, Parramatta-street, as previously advertised in HERALD.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1458873

FUNERALS.

THE FRIENDS of Mrs. ELIZABETH BARNES are respectfully requested to attend the Funeral of her beloved DAUGHTER, Ann; to move from her residence, Western Road, Parramatta, THIS DAY, at 4 o'clock p.m.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. FREDERICK M'KEON are invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved DAUGHTER, Beatrice Edith Rose; to move from his residence, Liverpool and Bourke streets, Woolloomooloo, THIS TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock. J. and G. SHYING, Undertakers, 120, South Head Road.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. ROBERT APPLETON are invited to attend the Funeral of his beloved SON, George; to move from his residence, 48, Kensington-street, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, at quarter to 9 o'clock. J. and G. SHYING, Undertakers, 719, George-street South, and 120, South Head Road.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.
Established 1849.
FOR MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, &c.

Principal Office—New Pitt-street, Sydney.

DIRECTORS:
George King, Esq., M.P., Chairman.
Professor John Smith, M.D., Deputy Chairman.
Edwin T. Beilby, Esq. | Boulton Molineaux, Esq.
John Fairfax, Esq. | Samuel Lyons, Esq.

Accumulated and invested fund £700,000
Total annual revenue 200,000

Reserved fund £50,000

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, &c., may be obtained from the Agents of the Society throughout the colony; or on application to
ALEXANDER J. RALSTON, Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital, £1,945,000. Income, £280,000. Reserve fund, £240,000.

Established in 1803. Losses paid since the foundation of the Society, £3,132,000.
Insurances effected on buildings, merchandise, and ships. Losses from fire by lightning made good, and all claims on adjustment paid in Sydney.
FANNING, GRIFFITHS, and CO., Agents, Spring-street, Sydney.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE CO. (Limited.) Chief Office—36, Cornhill, London. Paid up Capital, £250,000.
W. H. MACKENZIE, JUN., Agent, 96, Pitt-street.

NATIONAL MARINE INSURANCE CO. of S. A. W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., Agent, 96, Pitt-street.

NEW ZEALAND FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY. E. CHAPMAN and CO., agents.

CORNWALL FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO. GEO. A. LLOYD and CO., Agents, Sydney.

THE CITY BANK.—Interest allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the weekly minimum balance at credit of current accounts where such balance does not fall below two hundred pounds.
By order of the Board,
J. THOS. FORD, Manager.
Sydney, 1st July, 1870.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
An AGENCY of this Bank has been established at the RAVENSWOOD Gold-fields, in the colony of Queensland.
SHEPHERD SMITH,
Sydney, 9th August, 1870. General Manager.

AMUSEMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.
Lessees..........Messrs. Wilson and Habbe.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
Wonderful Success! Crowded Houses!

Come early or secure your seats at Messrs. ELVY and CO.'S, Musicsellers, George-street.

NEW SENSATION ACTS
by the wonderful
GREGORYS.

Great Success of the
SENSATION AERIAL ACT,

THE THREE FLYING MEN OF THE AIR,
by the inventors and originators—Jean, Albert, and Willie Gregory.

The extraordinary artistic, daring, and perilous
FLIGHTS FROM THE UPPER GALLERY
TO THE STAGE
by the graceful and intrepid Lady Gymnast,
M'LLE. GERTRUDE GREGORY.

First time, the novel Act,
THE TRIPLE PARTERRE AND COMIQUE CHAPEAUX,
by the
BROTHERS GREGORY,

The Comic Entrée,
LES GROS TETES.

ENTIRE NEW SELECTION OF SONGS!
MISS BESSIE GREGORY.
First time, new Comic Ballet Pantomime,
ROBERT MACAIRE.
Dress Circle, 4s. Stalls, 3s. Pit and Upper Circle, 2s. Gallery, 1s.

GRAND MID-DAY PERFORMANCE,
SATURDAY next, September 17th.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.
Doors open at half-past 7, and commence at 8 o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO COUNTRY VISITORS.—The great sensation drama AFTER DARK will terminate in time to enable them to return by the half-past 11 o'clock train.
POSITIVELY THE LAST FIVE NIGHTS.
MOST WONDERFUL SUCCESS
of
AFTER DARK.

THIS EVENING, Tuesday,
the performances will commence with the great drama of
AFTER DARK,
A TALE OF LONDON LIFE.
Supported by the entire strength of the Company.
NEW and MAGNIFICENT SCENERY.

THE RAILWAY STATION.
The Silver Hell.
Temple Bar, Blackfriars Bridge.
THE THAMES BY NIGHT.
The Dry Arches, the Lilacs.
The Elysium Music Hall.
THE UNDERGROUND RAILWAY.
THE EXPRESS TRAIN.
All to be seen in the great drama
AFTER DARK.

To conclude with the wonderful antics of
Mr. W. BARLOW'S HIGHLY TRAINED DOGS AND MONKEYS,
who will go through a series of new and surprising feats never yet seen in Australia.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.
Farewell Benefit
of
MISS FLORENCE COLVILLE,
prior to her departure from Sydney,
MONDAY EVENING next, SEPTEMBER 19,
when will be presented
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
Beatrice ....Miss FLORENCE COLVILLE.
Benedick..............................Mr. HOSKINS.

To conclude with
THE JEALOUS WIFE.
Mrs. Oakly............Miss FLORENCE COLVILLE.
Mr. Oakly..........................Mr. J. BARTLETT.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.
THIS EVENING,
Glorious success of
MISS BLANCHE CLIFTON
as the
NEGRO GIRL,
in the new Ethiopian Burlesque, "VICTIMISED."

Great success of Miss ANNIE BRAMLEY, the celebrated Soprano, in connection with the
HUSSEY and HOLLY'S MINSTRELS.

Everything New THIS EVENING.

The whole to conclude with the New Ethiopian Burlesque, entitled
VICTIMISED
P. P. P. P.
Hannah Maria Jones, a Negro servant girl, who is extremely romantic and stage struck..Miss BLANCHE CLIFTON
Simon Sharpe, barber, and amateur actor, extremely impudent .... T. CAMPBELL
P. P. P. Podge, extremely polite and extremely nervous, FRANK HUSSEY.

On FRIDAY, 16th, Complimentary Benefit to Mr. F. HUSSEY,
on which occasion Mr. Frank Harry Hewitt, the Champion Pedestrian of the world has kindly volunteered his services.
FRANK HUSSEY, Manager.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.
NOVELTY! ATTRACTION! SENSATION!
Immense success of the popular Cantatrice, Miss ANNIE MILNER, and Miss JENNY SUTHERLAND, the charming Soprano, from Melbourne.
TO-NIGHT, MUSICAL MELANGE, embracing the whole strength of the company; after which, the popular operatic burlesque of
NORMA!!!
To be followed by a variety of Singing and Dancing. To conclude with the pretty drama of the
MYSTERIOUS LADY!!!
Reserved seats, 1s; parquette, 6d, with refreshment.

GRAND CONCERT IN AID OF A DISTRESSED FAMILY, to be given in the Temperance Hall, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, September 13th, under the patronage of the Chairman and Committee of the Agricultural Association of New South Wales. Alderman Murphy in the chair, assisted by Mr. Alfred Wilkie, and other Ladies and Gentlemen artistes. Accompanist, Mrs. Caldwell. Doors open at half-past 7, concert to commence at 8. By the kind permission of Mr. Evans the Band of Madame Sohier's Waxworks will perform during the evening.

ST. MATTHIAS' CHURCH, PADDINGTON. ORGAN FUND.
A GRAND CONCERT, of Vocal and Instrumental Music, will take place on THURSDAY EVENING next, September 15th, at the ODDFELLOWS' HALL, Piper-street, Woollahra, in aid of the above, under the direction of Mr. G. D. CALLEN, who has tendered his gratuitous services on this occasion.
Miss Clara Lea, Mr. Harry Gooch, and Lady and gentleman Amateurs of Paddington and Woollahra, take part in the performance.
See programme in SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, 12th of September, 1870.
To commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 2s. 6d. each.
To be obtained from Mr. John Cooper, Paddington; Mr. Westaway, South Head Road, Paddington; Mr. Eames, chemist, Paddington; Mr. Whiting, Double Bay; Mr. Felmingham, chemist, Piper-street, Woollahra; Mr. William Thomas, grocer, Waverley; Mr. John Dingle, baker, near Toll-gate, Paddington; Mr. Moore, chemist, South Head Road; Messrs. Joseph Cook and Co., 370, George-street.

CHRIST CHURCH SCHOOLS. — ANNUAL FESTIVAL, THURSDAY, 15th September, to Middle Harbour. The new steamer GOOLWA and the BREADALBANE are engaged, and will leave Circular Quay with visitors at 10 and 11, returning at 4 and 6. Tickets, 2s 6d each. Visitors provide their own refreshments, as usual.

ODDFELLOWS' HALL, Sussex-street.—Amateur Performance by the Young Australian Dramatic Club, THIS DAY, the 13th, for the benefit of Mr. Kelly, who has been dangerously ill. Drama by G. Francis, one of the members—Dare Devil Dick the Outlaw. Admission: Front seats, 2s; back, 1s. Doors open at 7.30.

LOYAL VICTORIA ORANGE LODGE. — No. 16 ANNIVERSARY SOIREE will be held in the TEMPERANCE HALL, on TUESDAY EVENING, September 20th. Tea on the table at 7 o'clock.
Tickets, 1s 6d each.
JOHN SHARP, Hon. Secretary.

BILLIARDS. BILLIARDS.
GRAND MATCH.
VICTORIA versus NEW SOUTH WALES,
1000 up for £100,
at the Parisian Billiard Saloon,
between
J. DEAN and J. STRITCH,
on TUESDAY EVENING,
at 7 o'clock sharp.
Admission .... 2s. 6d.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL via BOTANY and SANS SOUCI.—On WEDNESDAY next, by request, the steamer PELICAN, Brett, master, will leave the Corporation Waterworks, Botany, at 10 a.m., calling at Sans Souci at 10.30; thence proceeding about 20 miles up George's River, calling at George's Hall at 2 p.m., (probably calling at Liverpool), and returning to the Waterworks by about 5 p.m. Return tickets to Sans Souci, 2s 6d; throughout 5s. Refreshments may be obtained at Sans Souci, or on board.

The Botany omnibus, Rose of Denmark, No. 165, will leave corner York and Wynyard streets, at 9 a.m., and Botany on return of steamer. Other omnibuses ready if required. Fares at usual rate.

LAUNCH OF THE NEW STEAMER, GOVERNOR BLACKALL,
at MORT'S DOCK and Engineering Works, Waterview Bay,
THIS DAY, the 13th instant, at half-past 9.
The powerful and commodious steamers
GOOLWA and BREADALBANE
will leave Circular Wharf at half-past 9 a.m., returning at half-past 10.
This affords an excellent opportunity to parents and others to allow their children to witness the interesting work of launching an iron ship, and the largest vessel which has ever been built south of the Line.
Fare, 1s; children, 6d.

FURNITURE, ETC.

COUNTRY BUYERS
and
PARTIES FURNISHING
are respectfully invited by
HARDY, BROTHERS,
to call and inspect their large and varied stock of
NEW and SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,
comprising,
New and Second-hand PIANOS
Drawing-room SUITES, in every style
Dining-room SUITES, in hair-cloth, morocco, &c.
Bedroom SUITES, in new and elegant designs
Hall and Library FURNITURE
Magnificent Gilt PIER GLASSES
Handsome Drawing-room ORNAMENTS
Best Brussels and Tapestry CARPETS
Large stock of cheap CARPETS, 1s, 1s 3d, and 1s 6d per yard
OIL-CLOTH for rooms or passages
DRUGGETING, CHINA MATTING
Large assortment of TOILET-GLASSES (marble-slab), &c.
Handsome Marble-slab WASHSTANDS
DRESSING-TABLES to match
Large stock of Brass and Iron BEDSTEADS
Ditto Children's COTS
Hair and Pulu MATTRESSES
BLANKETS, QUILTS, and BEDDING of every description
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE and Table CUTLERY
Choice ENGRAVINGS and OIL PAINTINGS
Very handsome DINNER and DESSERT SERVICE
Ditto TEA and BREAKFAST SERVICES
CUT GLASSWARE (a large stock)
Complete KITCHEN REQUISITES
LARGEST STOCK IN THE COLONY.
25 PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE.

HARDY, BROTHERS beg to inform parties furnishing that their Show-rooms are replete with every desirable requisite for complete House-furnishing, suitably adapted to the requirements of large or small houses.
Note the Address—
9, 11, 13, 15, and 17, SOUTH HEAD ROAD, SYDNEY.

WANTED to SELL, Double Children's Cots, 30s, Tubular Four-post Double Iron Bedsteads, 40s, Palliasses, 15s, Fibre Mattresses, 18s, Horsehair Mattresses, best quality, 80s, Pulu Mattresses, 30s, Feather Beds, 60s, Bolsters, Pillows, &c., &c., at reduced prices, for cash only. Haymarket Bedding Warehouse, 673, George-street.

ALCOCK and CO., BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS to his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, 132, Russell-street, MELBOURNE.

ALCOCK'S PATENT DINING and BILLIARD TABLE, altered for either purpose in one minute, on view at the Exhibition.
Manufactory—
Russell-street, MELBOURNE.

TO COUNTRY BUYERS.—Wanted, to SELL Iron Bedsteads, from 9s; Washstands, 9s; Dressing Tables, 8s; Chests of Drawers, 40s; Sofas, 10s; Chairs, 3s 3d; Dining Tables, 16s; Bookcases, 60s; Cedar Bedsteads, 33s; full-sized Palliasses, 16s; Mattresses, 17s; Tables, 5s. H. D. Cockburn, Park-street.

SEWING-MACHINES, for domestic use, price £3 5s and upwards. Saddington and Sons, 152, Pitt-st.

SEWING-MACHINES.—The "Improved Wheeler and Wilson" Lock-Stitch MACHINE, £8 10s; the cheapest and most perfect machine in the colonies; it will hem, bind, gather, quilt, fell, braid, frill, tuck, &c. Instructions given, without charge, to purchasers. J. B. TICKLE, 311, George-street.

SINGER'S NEW IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES, the best, cheapest, most simple and durable of all sewing-machines. STANFORD and CO., Sole Agents, 307, George-street.

FOUR THOUSAND FAMILIES IN AUSTRALIA ARE USING
WILLCOX AND GIBBS'S SEWING-MACHINES.
They will do any kind of work, from heavy woollen cloth to fine muslin. Price, £8.
S. HEBBLEWHITE, 433, George-street.

MEDICAL CHEMICALS AND DRUGS.

THE AUSTRALIAN OINTMENT.—To be obtained from all respectable chemists and druggists.

ESS. SMOKE, for Flavouring Meats. SENIOR, Chemist to His Excellency the Governor.

NO MORE Biliousness, Gout, or Rheumatism. Use Ghollah's Indian Remedies, Depot, 432, George-st.

LINGARD'S COUGH LINCTUS cures coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, influenza, hoarseness, spitting of blood, incipient consumption, and all disorders of the chest and lungs.
PREPARED ONLY IN BOTTLES BY
JOSEPH LINGARD,
CHEMIST,
CHEADLE, MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES:
Messrs. MYERS AND SOLOMON,
542, George-street, Sydney, New South Wales.

GENUINE NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL.—A direct importation from Norway, and specially selected for the Australian colonies, is from C. JORDAN'S Oil Steam Factory, in Throndhjem, and proved to be the finest and purest medicinal oil made, free from all nauseous taste and smell. To be obtained at the principal druggists; and from J. HAMILTON, Botany Road, Sole Wholesale Agent.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA is the great remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, and Bilious Affections.
It is the physician's cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Gravel, and all other complaints of the bladder; and as a safe and gentle medicine for infants, children, delicate females, and for the sickness of pregnancy.
DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA is indispensable.
Sold by all druggists and storekeepers.
N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia.
Wholesale Agents—EDWARD ROW and CO., Row's Drug Stores; and ELLIOTT BROTHERS, 112, Pitt-street, Sydney.

PRATT'S BALSAM OF HOREHOUND, a certain and speedy cure for coughs, colds, influenza, asthma, difficulty of breathing, and all diseases of the chest and lungs. Prepared only by W. PRATT, Dispensing Chemist, 521, George-street, Sydney. Sold by druggists and storekeepers, in 1s 6d and 2s 6d bottles.

PODOPHYLLIN.—New discovery for Indigestion Bile, Sick Headache, Flatulence, Loss of Appetite, 6d and 2s 6d; by post, 2s and 3s.
W. LARMER, 328, George-street.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS.—Nervous pains, neuralgia, face, ear, and toothache, as well as rheumatism, are relieved and cured by these soothing remedies. Holloway's ointment should be rubbed over the affected parts twice a day; ease will follow. Sold at 533, Oxford-street W. C., London, and all druggists.

HORTICULTURE AND FARMING.

MANURE FOR ORANGE and all other TREES and FLOWERING SHRUBS.—Superphosphate of Lime is the best manure that can be applied. Manufactured by ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, 112, Pitt-street.

ORNAMENTAL TREES and SHRUBS, New and Rare Plants, Fruit Trees, &c.
General Descriptive Catalogue for 1870 are now ready, and may be had on application to
J. PURCHASE,
Somerset Nursery, Parramatta; or
Messrs. D. CRICHTON and CO.,
City Agents, George-street.

GARDEN SEEDS.—One-guinea collection vegetable seeds, sufficient for season's supply, in case, 21s.

FLOWER SEEDS.—Twelve splendid varieties, 3s, 4s, and 6s, post free. Catalogues free on application.

AGRICULTURAL SEEDS.—Ryegrass, prairie grass, cocksfoot, clovers. Norway oats expected shortly.

FRUIT TREES, Shrubs, Florist Flowers. LAW, SOMNER, and CO., 260, Pitt-street.

SORGHUM.—The undersigned are buyers of a large parcel. LAW, SOMNER, and CO., Seedsmen, 260, Pitt-street.

ORANGE TREES and VINES.—Marble Lime is unrivalled as a manure and dresser. Depot, 8, King-st. W.

ABSTRACT of the REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of the BOROUGH of RANDWICK for the Half-year ending 1st August, 1870.

DR.	REVENUE.		
February 1, 1870.			
To balance at Australian Joint Stock Bank,			£140 17 5
Government endowment			116 18 11
Amount received from Government for repairs of Waverley Road			29 0 0
August 1.			
Rates collected during the half-year to date			275 8 3
Contributions for Corporate purposes, as under, viz.:—			
From Mr. John Grice ..	£5 0 0		
Mr. George Moore ..	15 0 0		
Mr. John Dawson ..	2 10 0		
Destitute Children's Asylum	10 0 0		
Mr. John Tait ..	7 10 0		
Mr. T. Yeo	3 10 0		
Mr. G. Denning ..	0 7 6		
Mr. J. Veness ..	2 0 0		
			45 17 6
August 1.			
To overdrawn account at the Australian Joint Stock Bank			76 17 4
			£675 19 5
CR.	EXPENDITURE.		
Amount expended on streets and Roads in Randwick Ward			£310 16 7
Ditto ditto ditto in Coogee Ward			102 10 0
Raising gravel			29 17 0
Minor works			17 3 8
Expense collecting rates			14 18 0
Office expenses			32 14 7
Stationery, printing, and advertising ..			17 16 9
Powder and fuse			13 4 9
Blacksmith			3 3 2
Valuation expenses			8 15 0
Election expenses			3 16 6
Office furniture			13 5 0
Interest			9 7 6
August 1.			
Balance of cash on hand (since paid into Bank)			98 10 11
			£675 19 5

RANDWICK AND COOGEE ROAD ACCOUNT.

DR.	
1870—February 1.	
To cash on hand	£40 0 0
Tolls collected	276 7 1
August 1.	
To balance due to Australian Joint Stock Bank	43 6 6
	£359 13 7
CR.	
1870—February 1.	
By balance due to Australian Joint Stock Bank	£72 17 10
Repairs to road	188 5 9
Interest on loan	98 0 0
Ditto to Bank	0 10 0
	£359 13 7

I certify the above accounts to be correct, and to correspond with the books of account and vouchers or other documents in the possession or power of the Municipal Council of Randwick.
WALTER BRADLEY, Mayor of Randwick.
We certify that all the books of account, and vouchers or other documents in support thereof, in the possession or power of the Municipal Council of Randwick, have been exhibited to us; and that the foregoing statements correspond with such books of account, and vouchers or other documents; and that the above accounts are correct.
WILLIAM WALKER, THOS. R. YEO, } Auditors.
Borough of Randwick Council Chambers, September 12th, 1870.

ABSTRACT of the REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of the BOROUGH of EAST ST. LEONARDS, from 1st February to 1st August, 1870.

1870—February 1.	
To cash in hand	£18 2 0
July 31.	
To rates..	242 12 6
Endowment	75 1 6
Balance due to Australian Joint Stock Bank	349 16 5
	£689 12 5
1870—February 1.	
By Australian Joint Stock Bank	£142 6 11
July 31.	
By general works—	
Slaughter-house Road ..	118 17 1
Main Road	86 12 1
Fitzroy-street	58 10 3
Neutral Bay Road	97 12 3
Glen-street	125 14 8
New Road	11 8 0
Rent	4 0 0
Office expenses	9 16 7
Salaries	25 0 0
Interest on overdraft at Bank to June 30, 1870	10 2 7
	£689 12 5

I hereby certify the above account to be correct and to correspond with the books of accounts and vouchers or other documents in the possession of the Borough Council of East St. Leonards.
EDWARD LORD, Mayor.
We certify that all the books of account, and vouchers or other documents in support thereof, in possession of the Borough Council of East St. Leonards, have been exhibited to us; that the foregoing statement corresponds with such books of accounts, and vouchers or other documents; and that the above account is correct.
WM. WILLIAMS, W. H. PAUL, } Auditors.
J. B. GRAHAM, Council Clerk.

PUBLICATIONS.

THE "AUSTRALASIAN" contains MAP of SEAT of WAR between FRANCE and PRUSSIA. Single copies, 6d; per post 7d.
GORDON and GOTCH, Sydney. Wholesale and Retail Agents.

SQUATTING DIRECTORY, Rents 1870, Transfers to July 15th last, 10s 6d; Map of Australia, £2 10s; World, £3 3s. See exhibits. Tin cases, for packing, 6s. FUSSELL, Crescent-street.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND MUSIC.

5 QUIRES Coloured Notepaper 1s; Swan's Copy Books 2s 9d per dozen. F. SMITH, opposite Royal.

DRAWING Books 6d. Lead Pencils 6d per dozen, Ex. Books 2s 6d per doz., BB Notepaper 1s 6d per packet.

SLATE PENCILS 6d box, prepared gum, with metal top, 9d; dog forms filled, 2d each. F. SMITH.

CHEAPEST SHOP in Sydney for Books and Stationery. F. and E. COLE, 380 and 382, George-st.

F. AND E. COLE, Booksellers and Stationers, 380 and 382, George-st., opposite Commercial Bank.

CHILDREN'S TOY BOOKS, an endless variety, at COOKE'S, 570, George-street.

PORTRAIT ALBUMS, cheapest and best, at COOKE'S, 570, George-street.

CHURCH SERVICES, Bibles, and Prayer Books, COOKE'S, 570, George-street.

CHEAP MUSIC.—Ex Damascus, a thousand dozen, all popular, at 6d, 9d, and 1s. CLARKE, 23, Hunter-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN "Erard" or "Bord" PIANO wanted, cheap. Apply, by letter, stating terms, &c., Box 60, Post Office.

BANJOES.—For SALE, two very superior BANJOES, plated fittings. CHAS. MOORE & CO. 167, Pitt-st.

COINS.—Wanted, to dispose of a first-class Collection. Apply, by letter, to Coins, 115, King-street.

FLOWER TUBES.—Flower Tubes for the Million, for gentlemen's coats and ladies' dresses, at Lemaire's.

SAVE 25 per cent., and take your choice at Lemaire's London and Paris Bazaar, opposite Markets.

BILLIARD and Pool Balls, Cues, Wafers, Tips, Pockets, at LEMAIRE'S Bazaar, 472, George-st.

FOR SALE, PIANOFORTE CASES, tin and zinc lined. L. MOSS, 5, Hunter-street.

FOR SALE, Cottage PIANO, cheap. 3, Randle's-terrace, Newtown.

HOUSE wanted, 6 or 8 rooms. Surry Hills preferred. Address F., Box 217, Post Office.

NEWFOUNDLAND DOG, handsome, curly, jet black, a splendid watch dog, £2. GIBSON, Pitt-street.

POINTERS.—For SALE, a brace of splendid Dogs, price 5 guineas. Also, a fine young Kangaroo Dog, a good killer of native dogs as well as kangaroos; price 2 guineas. GIBSON, 282, Pitt-street.

PIGEON GUN for SALE.—Match Pigeon Gun, No. 10 bore, by J. Hollis and Sons, 32-in. barrel; complete; 15 guineas. Apply PIERCE, William-street.

TO PUBLICANS.—Wanted, to purchase a snug PUBLIC-HOUSE, in the city, doing a moderate business. Incoming not to exceed £200. Apply, by letter, to A. Steel, 9, Macquarie-street South.

WANTED, a Poodle DOG. State lowest price. E. W., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a sound second-hand SADDLE, with flat knee pads. Apply L. R. H., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a second-hand WATER-CART, in good order. Apply No. 1, Barrack-street.

WANTED, second-hand Avery's Weighing Machine, 6 cwt., in good order. W. G. Yeates, 63, Sussex-st.

WANTED, a 4-roomed COTTAGE, near South Head Road. Address Leo, 92, South Head Road.

WANTED, to SELL 7 Outside LAMPS, cheap. Pringle, 141, South Head Road.

WANTED, to purchase 40 small HOUSES; each. Sir G. B. Rogers, 168, Elizabeth-street North.

WANTED, a good Watch DOG, used to the water. B. R., Pierce, William-street.

WANTED, to Buy Left-off CLOTHING, of every description. J. Murphy, 107, Bathurst-street.

WANTED, TEAM of BULLOCKS, to Plough 8 acres of land, at Burwood. Moran, Victoria Wharf.

WANTED, to Purchase a SCREW, with cup complete, 5 or 6 feet long, and 3 or 4 inches diameter. E. B., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a PUBLIC-HOUSE, doing a good bar trade in or near George-street, incoming from £309 to £600; also a snug HOUSE with a quiet steady trade about £100 to £200. Chandler and Co., 461, George-st.

WANTED, to rent, in the suburbs of Sydney, a large HOUSE, with suitable outbuildings and grounds; possession, 1st November or earlier. Localities preferred: Darling Point, Potts's Point, or Darling-hurst. Apply, with all particulars, to Mr. James Lawson, cabinetmaker, 249, George-street North.

TO PARTIES leaving SYDNEY.—Wanted, to rent, furnished, or purchase the FURNITURE of a house, suitable for a respectable family. Apply to X. Z., Greville's Commercial Rooms.

PROFESSIONS, TRADES, ETC.

A GENTLEMAN of twenty-one years' experience in both sheep and cattle management is desirous of meeting with an ENGAGEMENT for either. Good references given. Address E. N. L., Messrs. Prince, Ogg, and Co., George-street.

A LADY, recently arrived from England, desires an ENGAGEMENT as GOVERNESS. Is experienced and accomplished. Address Scholastic, Post-office, Orange.

A COMFORTABLE HOME, including washing, is offered to an experienced TEACHER IN MUSIC and SINGING, in exchange for three hours daily tuition (4 pupils). K. S., HERALD Office.

AN EXPERIENCED TUTOR desires EMPLOYMENT. Country, Pierce, William-street.

A COMPETENT Dressmaker awaits ENGAGEMENT weekly, families. H.E.W., Cooper's, Railway Bridge.

DRUGGISTS' ASSISTANT Disengaged; good town references. Address Alpha, HERALD Office.

DRESSMAKERS wanted, good skirt hands. Miss Russell, 162, Castlereagh-street.

MACHINISTS. — A first-class PETTICOAT-MAKER wanted. Miss Burke, 102, King-street.

MILLINERY.—APPRENTICES wanted. Miss Thynne, 100, King-street.

PARTNER WANTED with £100 to £400, for splendid paying business. H. A., HERALD Office.

REQUIRED, a DISPENSER, for the Sons of Perseverance Friendly Society, numbering 140 members, more or less. Tenders to be sent to Mr. George Trigg, Castlereagh-street, near King-street, on or before MONDAY, the 19th instant, from whom all particulars can be obtained.

SHIRTMAKERS wanted. First-class, with specimen hand-sewn. Butler's Manufactory, Market-street.

SUPERINTENDENT.—A gentleman with upwards of twenty years' practical experience in the management of sheep and cattle, is open for ENGAGEMENT. Unexceptional references. Address Wool, Box 72, Post Office, Sydney.

TO MERCHANTS, &c.—Wanted, by a respectable Youth (age 16), accustomed to Custom-House business, EMPLOYMENT, in a merchant's office or store. Good references. W. G., HERALD Office.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, good Trousers and Vest HANDS. L. Bornstein, 368, George-street.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, a good COAT HAND, to work on the premises. Pierce and Co., 68, King-st.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, COAT HAND, constant employment. 191, Elizabeth-street.

TO CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS.—Wanted, an ASSISTANT. Elliott, Brothers, 112, Pitt-street.

VICTORIAN TRUNKEY GOLD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
WANTED, to engage the SERVICES of a Mining Manager and Engineer; he must be well acquainted with the latest methods of extracting gold from quartz. Written applications, accompanied by copies of testimonials, to be forwarded on or before the 14th September, 1870, to A. H. J. Baass, Legal Manager, 14, Spring-street, Sydney.

WANTED, a steady young MAN, with £100, to join in business already established. V.N., HERALD.

WANTED, by a young lady, an ENGAGEMENT as Governess. Address T. K., Post-office, Ashfield.

WANTED, MACHINIST, with lock-stitch machine. Cooper, news agent, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, first-class TAILORESSES; highest wages. Clothing Factory, 217, Lower-George-st.

WANTED, a PUPIL, for the Harmonium, to take a service, when competent. Address H. H., HERALD.

WANTED, two BRUSH HANDS. Rose-lane, off Campbell-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a Youth as an APPRENTICE to the drapery. Thomas Baker, opposite Cathedral.

WANTED, APPRENTICES to the Millinery. T. Baker, Cathedral House, opposite Cathedral.

WANTED, good Crimean Shirt HANDS and Improvers. 130, Pitt-street North.

WANTED, a SECOND OFFICER, for the whaling barque Metaris. Captain Stafford, Smith's Wharf.

WANTED, a JUNIOR. Apply R. J. Dunford, Clothier, 33, South Head Road.

WANTED, a BILLIARD-MARKER. Apply to J. F. Molony, Cafe Francais, George-street.

WANTED, COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER for a mercantile firm. Must be well acquainted with the roads of New South Wales. State last employment. Box 230, Post Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

SITUATION Wanted, by a first-class house and parlour maid, 4 years' references. Mrs. Bradford, 51, William-st.

WANTED, by two respectable persons, Situations as Housemaids; can do machine work. A. M., HERALD.

WANTED, a SITUATION as Barmaid, by a thoroughly competent person. 18, Riley-street.

WAITING Engagements, Cooks, Laundress, General Servants, town or country. Mrs. Donnelly, 83, Wm-st.

WANTED, SITUATION as House and Parlourmaid; good reference. P. M'Mahon, 75, William-st.

WANTED, by a young person, a SITUATION as House and Parlourmaid. M. C., Pierce, William-st.

WANTED, WORK, at the dressmaking, by the day or week. Address M. A. Pierce, William-st.

WANTED, by a respectable Person (English), a SITUATION, as Needlewoman and to attend to children, or as Lady's Maid; has good references. Address to E. A., Mrs. Pawsey, 168, Pitt-street.

WANTED, by a respectable Person, a SITUATION, as House and Parlour Maid, or to go to any of the colonies with a family; good references; open for one week. Address A. K., Pierce, William-street.

SERVANTS WANTED.

BOY Wanted. Joseph Cook and Co., Mort's-passage.

BOY wanted for Photographic Gallery. Mr. Boake, 330, George-street.

BOY WANTED. 40, New Pitt-street.

WANTED, a strong BOY. Apply to D. Murphy, butcher, Harris and John streets, Pyrmont.

WANTED, a useful BOY. J. S. Plummer, 101, South Head Road.

WANTED, a MAN to drive a horse and work in a store. Apply 115, Sussex-street.

WANTED, smart working CHAP, for yard and kitchen. Flying Scud, 74, King-street.

WANTED, a House and Parlour Maid, and a Nursemaid. Mr. Haigh, Labour Agent, 221, Pitt-st.

WANTED, a thorough General Servant; also, a Girl, aged 14 or 15. 349, Upper Liverpool-st.

WANTED, Married or Single BUTLER. Good wages. W. Brown, labour agent, 207, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a COOK and Laundress. Apply Mrs. Ireland, corner Ocean and Wallis sts., Woollahra.

WANTED, a GIRL about 15, to assist with children. Apply 426, George-street.

WANTED, a little GIRL, to mind a baby. 133, Buckingham-street, Strawberry-hill.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply to Mr. Williamson, Belfast Wine Vaults, Botany Road.

WANTED, a WOMAN to take WASHING. Crown and Anchor Hotel, George and Market sts.

WANTED, a respectable General SERVANT. 727, George-street.

WANTED, a NURSEMAID, and to assist in housework. Address Mr. M'Lachlan's, Pitt-st., Redfern.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, to nurse a baby. 31, Parramatta-street, after 10.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, about 15, to make herself useful. 81, Cleveland-st., Shep'd's-paddock.

WANTED, Laundress to take a family's Washing on reasonable terms. Apply E. Kron, 289, George-st.

WANTED, General Servant, for Clarence River. Apply G. Hynard, at Church and Hills', King-st.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Mr. Israel, 325, Elizabeth-street. Character required.

WANTED, a Female General SERVANT, to milk. Apply at 203, Pitt-street, near King-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply Crown Inn, Chippendale.

WANTED, a strong LAD, to strike at a light fire. William Bull and Son, wheelwrights.

WANTED, a BOY, to drive a horse and deliver bread. Apply Kidd and Kelly's, Newtown Road.

WANTED, a strong BOY, used to a horse, to make himself useful. F. Graham, 24, Campbell-street.

WANTED, a BOY. Carlton-street, off Parramatta-street. Third house on the right hand side.

WANTED, a strong BOY, about 14 or 15. Civet Cat, 98, King-street.

WANTED, a smart BOY. Apply Clarendon Hotel, George and Hunter streets.

WANTED, a BOY, 118, King-street; reference required. A. Randall, Watchmaker and Jeweller.

WANTED, a strong BOY, 16 or 17. Apply between 1 and 2. J. Davis, Albion Wharf.

WANTED, a single elderly MAN, used to housework. 165, Phillip-street, opposite the Church.

WANTED, a MAN, to clean and cook fish. Emerson's, opposite Haymarket.

WANTED, a steady General SERVANT. 5, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, a tidy GIRL, for Goulburn; no washing or cooking. 5, Belgrave-terrace, Darlinghurst.

WANTED, a Female General SERVANT. Apply Mrs. Haywood, 211, George-street North.

WANTED, good NURSES, Protestants. The Home, 98, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, a respectable person, as General SERVANT. 138, Castlereagh-st. North. Liberal wages.

WANTED, a strong, active GIRL, to assist in housework. 142, William-street.

WANTED, a NURSEMAID, make herself generally useful. Mrs. Menser, 194, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a strong active Girl, as General SERVANT. Apply 584, George-street South.

WANTED, a respectable LAD, about 14. C. Rout, grocer, Victoria-street.

WANTED, a NURSEGIRL, about 15. Apply 13, Lower Fort-street.

WANTED, a little GIRL, to mind a baby. Prince Albert Hotel, William-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. 654, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, General SERVANTS. Disengaged, competent Nurse. Mrs Heap's, Regit., 221, Campbell-st.

WANTED, a WAITRESS. Haymarket Restaurant.

WANTED, single young MAN, accustomed to pork butchering. P. Andrews, 658, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a steady respectable young MAN, to board and lodge. Apply Margaret-lane, No. 5.

WANTED, a good COOK. London Dining Rooms, 69, King-street.

WANTED, a second COOK. American Restaurant, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, House and Parlour Maid (Protestant); references, excellent wages. Stephenson, 6, Bdge-st.

WANTED, a Married COUPLE, to conduct the business of a Restaurant. None but competent persons need apply. 192, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a respectable LAD. Apply, by letter only, with references, to Swain and Co., seedsmen, 710, George-street, Sydney.

WANTED, a thoroughly competent HOUSE and PARLOUR MAID, with good references. Apply this morning, between 10 and 1 o'clock, to Mrs. C. T. Richardson, Glenrock, Darling Point.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT; also NURSE to attend one child and assist in housework. Apply, with references, to Mrs. Living, at Mrs. Francis Lord's, the Lodge, North Shore.

APARTMENTS, BOARD & RESIDENCE.

APARTMENTS.—Large ROOMS vacant; bathroom, &c. 140, Castlereagh-street North. Mrs. Mair.

APARTMENTS Vacant, at 183, Macquarie-street North, six doors from the Australian Library.

APARTMENTS, Board, &c.—Mrs. Maurice Felton, 121, Castlereagh-st., third house from Hunter-st.

A DRAWING-ROOM Suite of APARTMENTS vacant. Alfred House, Richmond-terrace, Domain.

A DRAWING-ROOM SUITE, vacancies for Gentlemen, Mrs. Wright, The Osborne, Wynyard-sq. W.

A GENTLEMAN can obtain BOARD and RESIDENCE in a private family. X., Sandon's, Geo.-st.

APARTMENTS vacant. 2, Rialto-terrace, Upper William-street, South Darlinghurst. Baths, &c.

APARTMENTS VACANT, Pitville House. 36, Upper William-street North.

A FURNISHED BEDROOM, for 1 or 2 single men. R. Balls, 165, York-street, opposite Lassetter's.

A DRAWING-ROOM SUITE, and other Rooms, 185, Macquarie-street North, op. Inner Domain.

A COMFORTABLE Home for Gentlemen. 88, Elizabeth-st. North. Plunge and shower baths; stabling.

A FRONT BEDROOM with partial board, in a private family. 55, Stanley-street, Hyde Park.

VACANCY for one or two Gentlemen. 155, Castlereagh-street, between King and Hunter streets.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for Gentlemen and Families. Piano. Baths. 92, Hunter-street.

BEDROOMS to LET, well furnished, 4s per week. Apply No. 202, George-street North.

BEDROOM wanted, with breakfast and tea, by single Gentleman. State terms, G. P., HERALD Office.

BEDROOMS vacant, 2 or 3, Board, or partial. 96, Elizabeth-street, close to Hunter-street.

FURNISHED BEDROOM to LET. Apply 27, Cowper-terrace, op. St. Philip's Church, Church-hill.

LARGE SITTING and BEDROOM Furnished, suitable for a lady and gentleman, or two friends; beautifully situated, close to Dawes' Point Baths. Apply 23, Lower Fort-street, Linsley-terrace.

PRIVATE RESIDENCE, with or without Board. No. 3, Lady Young-terrace.

ROOMS to LET, furnished or unfurnished. Rent moderate. Apply 17, Jamison-street.

REQUIRED, by a gentleman, Partial Board and Residence. Full particulars to L. E., HERALD.

RESPECTABLE BOARD and RESIDENCE required in a private family, by a married couple for a few weeks, suburbs preferred. H., care Gordon and Gotch, George-street.

TO LET, Furnished BEDROOM, 287, Castlereagh-street, three doors from Park-street.

TO LET, a furnished BEDROOM, with or without board. 142, Phillip-street.

TO LET, a Front Balcony ROOM; rent, 5s per week; use of kitchen. 399, Riley-street.

WANTED, BOARD and Residence for a Lady, where there are no other lodgers. A. B. C., Post O.

WANTED immediately, LODGINGS for two young ladies, near town. D. M., Post Office.

WANTED, by a Lady, 2 unfurnished ROOMS, in a private family; Phillip or Macquarie street North preferred. Address, stating terms, 2, Glasgow-terrace, Macquarie-street South.

TO LET.

BURWOOD.—Board and Residence in a private family. Apply to Mrs. Duruz, 293, George-street.

BURWOOD.—To LET, a COTTAGE, furnished or unfurnished, near the station. H. Maughan.

NO. 14, Bridge-street.—To LET, SHOP, 6 rooms, &c. Suitable for offices, &c. Low rent.

NORTH SHORE.—To LET, a Cottage and Wharf, 3 rooms. Good water. Mrs. Bray, Quarry-st., Ultimo.

TO LET, a 6-roomed HOUSE in Redfern-street, Redfn. Apply Mrs. M'Intosh, Chippen-street, Chippendale.

TO be LET, The AUSTRALIAN INN, Parramatta-street, doing a snug little business.

TO LET, a 5-roomed HOUSE, in Clarence-st. Apply next door, to Mrs. Wells, Wynyard Hotel.

TO LET, a HOUSE of 3 rooms, with water. Apply A. Steel, Devonshire-street, Surry Hills.

TO LET, PUBLIC-HOUSES and HOTELS in all parts of the city. S. Levin, 164, King-street.

TO LET, Verandah COTTAGE, 4 rooms, kitchen, opposite Barwan Park, St. Peters. Key at Townshend's.

TO LET, No. 4, Williams'-ter., Bourke-st., near William-st. Apply Mr. Williams, Metropolitan Hotel.

TO LET, two ROOMS and a Kitchen, Ann-street, Balmain. Apply Doyle and Jenkins.

TO LET, a HOUSE, of 6 rooms, at very low rent. Apply 567, Kent-street South, near Liverpool-street.

TO LET, BAKEHOUSE and SHOP. Inquire at corner of Pitt and Goulburn streets.

TO LET, 8-roomed HOUSE, stables, large yards, &c.; rent 12s 6d. Apply 10, Campbell-street.

TO LET, HOUSE, 38, Judge-street, 5 rooms, hall, kitchen, verandah, and balcony; rent 12s per week.

TO LET, HOUSE, 6 rooms, kitchen. 97, Woolloomooloo-street. Mr. Gore, next cottage.

TO LET, HOUSE, with every convenience, 5, Francis-st., Hyde Park; 4 rooms and kitchen. 492, Bourke-st.

TO LET, a comfortable Furnished ROOM to two respectable young men, with or without board. Apply H. M'Laurin, corner of Pitt and Goulburn streets.

TO LET, in Sydney, a centrally situated Commercial HOTEL, doing a good business. Apply for further particulars to John Frazer and Co.

TO LET, 124, Liverpool-street, Hyde Park, containing dining, drawing, and 4 large bedrooms, kitchen, laundry, and cellar; rent, 26s. Apply Mr. Palmer, grocer, Castlereagh-street, one door from Liverpool-street.

TO BE LET, furnished, from the 30th instant, that desirable RESIDENCE, at Rose Bay, lately occupied by H. Levick, Esq. For terms, &c., apply to Dangar, Gedye, and Co., 21, Macquarie-place.

TO BE LET, those eligible STORES, 88, Clarence-street, recently occupied by Dangar, Dangar, and Co. For particulars apply to Dangar, Gedye, and Co., 21, Macquarie-place.

TO LET, on the Darlinghurst Road, near Burton-street, a newly erected first-class HOUSE, containing six rooms, kitchen, and laundry; large yard; water and gas laid on. Apply P. Prandy, Registrar-General's Office.

TO LET, two neat HOUSES, one 7 rooms and kitchen, one 5 rooms and kitchen, each with entrance hall, balcony back and front, shed, &c. Apply No. 178, Devonshire-street, Strawberry Hills. 'Bus passes the door.

TO LET, 3, Mountview-terrace, Riley-street, between Albion and Foveaux streets, having 8 small rooms, extensive views, respectable locality, back entrance, front and back verandahs; 18s, all taxes paid. Enquire next door.

TO LET, a genteel HOUSE of 5 rooms, verandah, and balcony, stabling, &c.; newly painted and papered. Opposite Cauliflower Inn, Botany Road. 'Buses pass every quarter hour; rent, 12s. J. Cahill, Mort's Dock.

TO LET, a HOUSE, at Woollahra, opposite Park Road, containing 8 rooms, kitchen, coachhouse, stable, large yard, &c.; good supply of water. Apply C. Kidman, South Head Road.

TO LET, George's HALL, consisting of stone house of 11 good rooms, exclusive of kitchen, laundry, stables, &c. Garden stocked with fruit trees, and about 150 acres of cultivation and pasture land. This fine estate is situated on the banks of George's River, and is distant only about three miles from Fairfield Railway Station, or 14 miles by the road from Sydney. Apply to James Laidley, 251, George-street.

TO LET.
WOOLLAHRA.—Denison-street, Cottage, 4 rooms, kitchen, garden, 12s 6d per week.
WOOLLAHRA.—Paddington-street, Cottage, 3 rooms, kitchen, 6s per week.
Ditto, Cottage, 3 rooms, 5s.
FOREST LODGE.—Lodge-street, Cottage, semi-detached, 4 rooms, kitchen, large yard, 9s.
R. NOTT, 305, George-street.

TO BE LET.—NORTH SHORE—COTTAGE, 7 rooms, orchard, garden, and paddock of 7 acres; rent, £70.
SNAIL'S BAY, BALMAIN.—Waterside COTTAGE, 6 rooms, kitchen, and laundry; boathouse and bath-house; rent, £52.
MACLEAY-STREET.—Gentleman's RESIDENCE, 8 rooms, stable, coachhouse, and outhouses; rent, £160.
Apply to George Pile, jun., estate agent, 60, Margaret-street.

WANTED, to LET a Family RESIDENCE, 6 rooms, 334, Macquarie-st. S. Evans, 39, Market-st.

OFFICES TO LET, at 247, George-street, Nos. 2 and 3 on second floor of Belmore-chambers, lately occupied as the Necropolis Office, with fireproof safe, use of lavatory, closets, &c.; water laid on. Apply on the premises; or to the Under-Secretary for Lands.

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